

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS
HIS EPITOME OF THE THEATER
OF THE WORLDE

NOWE LATTE, SINCE THE LATINE
Italian, Spanish, and French editions. Re-
newed and Augmented the Mapes all re-
graven according to Geographical measure. By
MICHAEL COIGNET. Mathematician of Amoyne

Beinge more Exactlye set forth. And amplified With
larger descriptions then any done
hitherto fore

ANNO

AT LONDON

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TO THE HONORABLE
SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH
KNIGHT, LORD WARDEN OF
THE STANNERIES, LIEVTENANT' GENE-
RAL OF CORNWALL, CAPTAIN OF HER
MAIESTIES GVARD, AND GOVERNOR
OF THE ILE OF IERSEY.

I. S. DEDICATES THIS TRANS-
LATION OF THE GEOGRAPHI-
CALL TABLES

Obsequantia & honoris ergo.

OF THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHIE.



GE O G R A P H I E (acordinge to Ptolomey) is an imitation of the Picture of the whole earth, and generallities therunto belonginge.

This Arte teacheth howe to demonstrate and laye forth regularlye in tables the contentes of the earth, together with the principall parts therof, acordinge to her naturall and linelye position.

The Practize of Geographie requirerh the ayde of the Geometrie and Astronomie, for who can finde out artificialye whether Venice beare east or west from London, or towards the northe or southe of the same, and the distaunce betweene them, without the foreknowledge of the climates and consideration had of the Eclipticke of the sonne and moone.

These principles therefore followinge behouefull vnto this purpose wee borrowe of Astronomie, as for the Geometricall supplie wee referre the affectour of skill vnto the element of Euclide.

Suppositions Astronomical.

THis firmament is an hollowe globe or rounde enuironinge compasse from euery parte equallye distant from the earth, his true and naturall center.

The earth and water iointlye makes one globous masse, whiche settinge downe-ward with heaue waighte resteth immouable vpon the center of the worlde, the fyre embracinge the saide globe vndergoeth the Region of Fyre, which is the vppermoste of all the Elements.

The cleere eathereall skie voide of alteration and chaunge is incumbent on the fowre saide Elementary Regiō, and containeth 9. moueable Spheares, 7. wherof apartayne vnto the planetts, whiche are inuironed with the eghte spheare or starrye firmament.

The ninthe and vppermost ætherall Arche called the first moueable includes the other eight spheares, and in the space of fowre and twentye houres carieth about circularlye from the east to the weste the sunne, the moone, and th'other Planetts, together with the firmament of the fixed starres.

The Antipodes euen as wee doe lykewyse naturalye towards the center of the earth, for heauen is ouer heade and vpwarde from all the parts of the earth.

Certayne circles are imaginarilye vnderstoode to be in the 9. spheare, whereby the reasons of sundrye apereances on the earthlye globe are ingeniouslye wrought out and demonstrated.

Of the Celestial Circles.

THe celestial circles are of two sortes, to wit the greater and the lesser.

The greater circles are theye that deuide the globe of the worlde into two equall partes, and therefore theire center and the worldes is all one.

The lesser circles deuide the globe celestiaall into twoo vnequall partes.

The greater Circles are Sixe.

The Equator or Equinoctiaall.

The Colure Equinoctiaall.

The Meridiano.

The Zodiac.

The Colure Solstitiaall.

The Horizon.

This first fowre of theise are vnderstoode to be immutable in the spheare of the first moueable.

The other two are momentarilye caried accordinge to the dyuers positions of man vpon the face of the earth.

Of the Aequator.

VVee imagine in the celestiaall globe a greate circle to be describ'd by the reuolution of the globe vpon his owne Axeltree from a point scituate in the midst betweene the two poles.

This circle beeinge equallye distant from either pole, is chosen to be the comon measure of all others, and there by named the *Aequator* or *Equallour*.

The *Equinoctiaall* circle and all other are deuided into 360. equall parts called degrees, and euery degree into 60. minuts, and euery minute into 60. scruples, &c.

Of the Zodiac.

VVee suppose the sunnes course or motion celestian a circle to be describ'd, whiche is tearmed vulgarly the *Zodiac*, and deuided into 12. partes, euery parte nominated after diuers creatures, to wit:

♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer, &c. ♌ ♍ ♎ ♏ ♐ ♑ ♒ ♓

The *Zodiac* inclynes to the *Aequator* 23. degrees $\frac{1}{2}$. and cuts the same in two opposite points, one halfe declyninge to the northe of the *Aequator*, and the other to the southe.

The Poles of the *Zodiac* lykewyse are distant from the Poles of the *Aequator* or worlde 23. degrees and halfe.

Of the Colures.

The colures are two greater circles, whiche cut themselves at right spherical Angles on the Poles of the worlde, and deuide the Aequator and Zodiac in quadrans or quarters.

Th' Aequinoctiall colure is a greate circle passinge by the beginniges of γ and π and the Poles of the worlde.

The Solstitiall colure is lykewyse a greate circle, that passeth by the beginning of δ and ω and the Poles of the Zodiac.

The Meridian is another greate circle, that passeth by the verticall pointe or Zenith and the Poles of the worlde.

The Horizon is a greate circle, whiche deuideth and seuereth the inuisible and lower hemisphere from vpper and visible hemisphere, whose Pole is the Zenith and verticall pointe.

So that euerye Region hath a diuerse and sundrye Meridian and Horizon, through the alteration of the Zenith, whiche warieth accordinge to the scituation of the place vpon the face of the earthe, wherefore there are infinite Horizons and Meridians.

Of the lesser Circles.

The lesser circles deuide the celestiaall globe into quallie, to wit in to a greater and lesser portion, the centers of whiche circles are in the Axeltree of the worlde without the center of th'vniuerse.

The cheeffe of theise lesser Circles are theise fowver:

The Articke.

The Tropick of Cancer.

The Antarticke.

The tropick of Capricorne.

THe Articke is a lesser circle, whiche the norther Pole of the Zodiac by the diurnall motion of the first moueable describeth about the north Pole of the worlde.

The Antarticke is a lesser Circle, described by the southerne Pole of the Zodiac, about the southe Pole of the worlde.

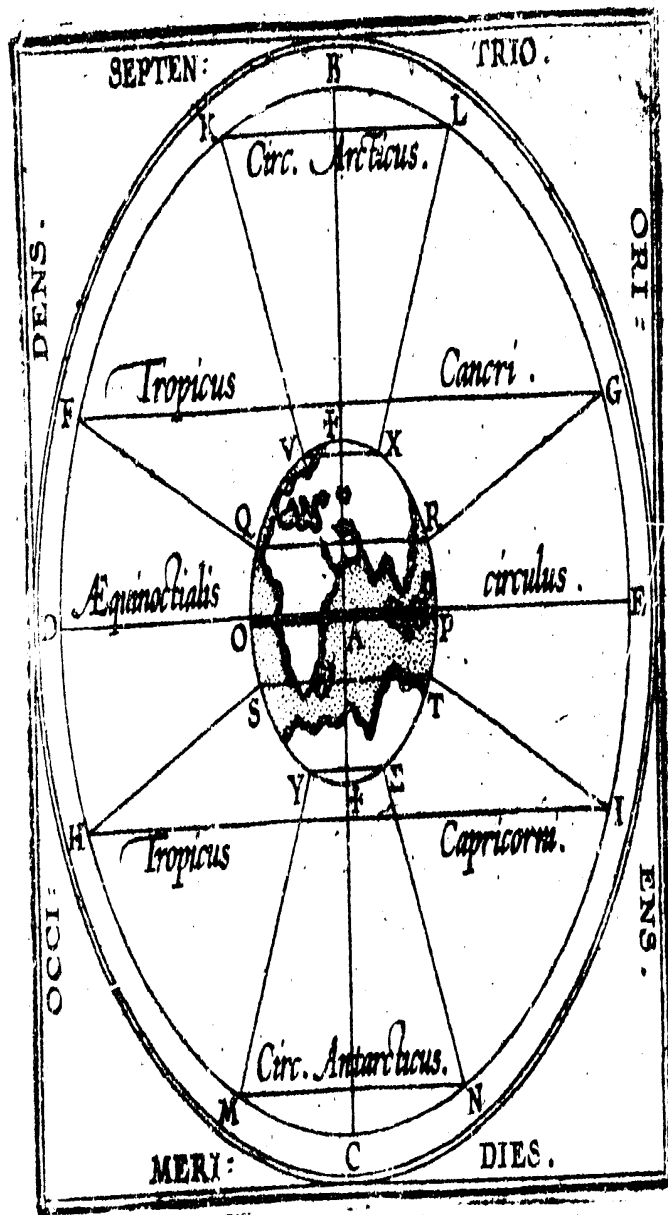
The Tropicke of Cancer is a lesser circle, made by the solstitiall point of Cancer by the motion of the first moueable.

The Tropicke of Capricorne is a lesser circle, effected by the motion of the first moueable with the Solstitiall point of Capricorne.

The Sunne is saide to be vnder th'equator, when he passeth by the beginnige of Aries and Libra in all other points of the Zodiac: he is termed so be in his declination from the Aequator, and the greatest distance or declination is at $23\frac{1}{2}$, which happens in the point solstitiall.

Imagine the lyke circles to the theise a fore named celestiaalls, ratablye and proportionablye to be described, on the globe of the earthe.

In the same line, whiche is called the Axeltree of the worlde, wee deuise the Poles of the worlde and earthe to be: but since the earthe is placed in the midst of the vniuerse, wee make his Aequator to lye vnder the Celestiaall Aequator in a direct line, and so of the rest of the circles and points, as shal be shewed in the figure followinge.



A. The center of the world.
 BAC. The Axis of the world
 and earth.
 ✕✕. The Poles in the earth.
 DAE. The equator of the world
 under which is
 OAP. The equator in the earth.
 FG. and HI. The tropicks of the
 Sphere of the world, under
 which are placed
 QR. and ST. Tropicks in the earth.
 KL. and MN. Polaris circles in the
 Sphere of the world.
 VX. and YZ. Polaris on the earth.
 Here it appeareth manifestly,
 that the circles are conceived to be on
 the convex superficies of the
 earth, as they are described in the
 celestiaall Sphere.

Of the Zones.

By 4. lesser circles wee divide the whole compasse of the earthe into 5. portions
 somonly called Zones.

The two portions comprehended within the Polare circles are called the cold
 Zones.

The middle space of the earthe bounded within the two tropicks is named the
 burning Zone.

The other two distances containd within the tropicks and the Polare circles
 are the temperate Zones.

The Meridians which are of the greater sorte of circles, and the Parallels of the
 Aequator, which are of the lesser sorte, that are sayned to be on the earthe, are of
 especial vse in Geographie.

The Meridians on the earthe are called circles of longitude, and the Parallels ter-
 restiall (of which rancke are the tropicks and Polare) are nominated the circles of la-
 titude of countries.

What is meant by the longitude and latitude of a place on the earthe.

The Aequator of the earthe is divided into 360. equal parts, we beginne this di-
 vision at the point of the equator made by the Meridian circle, of the westmost
 lande of the Canaries, which is called the first Meridian, from whence we reckon the
 other Meridians to the east.

Wherefore a Meridian circle drawne vpon any place of the earthe shall cut the
 Aequator in the degree of longitude of the saide place.

The longitude of any place geuen vpon the earthe is the arcke or portion of the
 Aequator, containd betweene the first Meridian and the Meridian of the saide place.

In lyke manner a circle drawne vpon the saide place of the earth Paralell vnto the Aequinoctiall is called the circle of latitude of the saide place.

There fore the latitude of a place geuen is the Arke of the Meridian of the saide place, contayned betweene the Aequator and the aforesaide Paralell.

The latitude of a place is either northeren or southeren.

Northeren when the place lyeth to the northe of the Aequator, Southeren when to the southe of the same.

All places of the earthe equallye distant from the Aequator, that is to saye, whiche haue the same latitudes, haue for euer theyr longest dayes equall.

The auncient Geographeis did distinguishe the whole globe of the earthe by circles Equidistant amongst them selues and vnto the equator, beginninge from the equator, where the longest dayes encrease by a quarter of an howre.

The first paralell in latitude is equally distant 4. degrees and almost a thirde from the Aequator, and hath the longest daye 12. houres, together with 2 4. parte.

The seconde paralell in latitude is 8. degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$. as his greatest daye is of 12 houres and $\frac{1}{2}$. and so proceedinge on, increasinge the longest by a quarter of an howre.

Others haue deuided the earthe by other equidistant spaces called climats.

The climats are spaces of the earthlye globe, distinguishd by paralells from the Aequator towards both the poles, accordinge to th' increase of the longest dayes by halffe an howre, in suche manner as the difference of the greatest dayes by a quarter of an howre be obserued from the beginninge of euery clymat vnto his middle, and from the middell vnto the ende of the same, or beginninge of the next clymat.

Of the Elevation of the Pole.

The elevation of the Pole about the Horizon is the Arke of the Meridian comprehended

prehended betweene the Horizon and the Pole, whiche elevation is Alwayes equal vnto the latitude of the Region or place.

The marryners in the daye finde out the latitude of a place by the Meridian altitude of the sunne and his declination, but in the night they get the hight of the Pole about the Horizon by the Astronomicall or Iacobs staffe.

Of the imitation or inscription in Playne of the conuex or sydvellinge superficies of the earthe or any part thereof.

There are two manner of wayes fittinge this purpose, the first by the skill of the Opticks, the other by the consideration had of the equidistant circles of latitude of regions vnto th'equator. But Ptolomey about the ende of the 7. booke of his Geographie addeth a thirde waye, whiche participateth and is a mixed kinde of the former two,

The later Cosmographers by the composition of the Planisphers haue excogitated (acordinge to the rules optically) two most delightfull and certayne wayes, for the settinge downe of the two terrestiall hemispheres in plani.

The first is *Ptolomee of Alexandria*, who hath set forth a peculiar booke of the construction of the Planisphere, illustrated by the moste learned comentaries of *Fredric Comandine*.

The circle of the Aequator in this discription deuides the earthe into two hemispheres, the one northeren and the other southeren, with the Poles in the center of the circles.

Petrus Appianus in the discription of the mirour of the vniuersall earthe, whiche is annexed vnto his booke of Cosmographie, followes this optick manner of declination, but he extends the draft of his mirour vnto the tropick of Capricorne, accordinge vnto the fashion *I. Stofflerinus* his Asolabe.

The

The otherway is taken from the Planisphære of *Gemma Frisius*, accordinge to the whiche *Ger. Mercator*, made his discription of the whole earthe, published Anno 1567. And albeit these two wayes are perfect accordinge to the precepts of the Opticks, yet consideration had of the habit of the Paralells to the Aequator, they are defectiue for by this second waye; the regions about the poles of the worlde are represented greater then in truth they are, and by the first waye lesser.

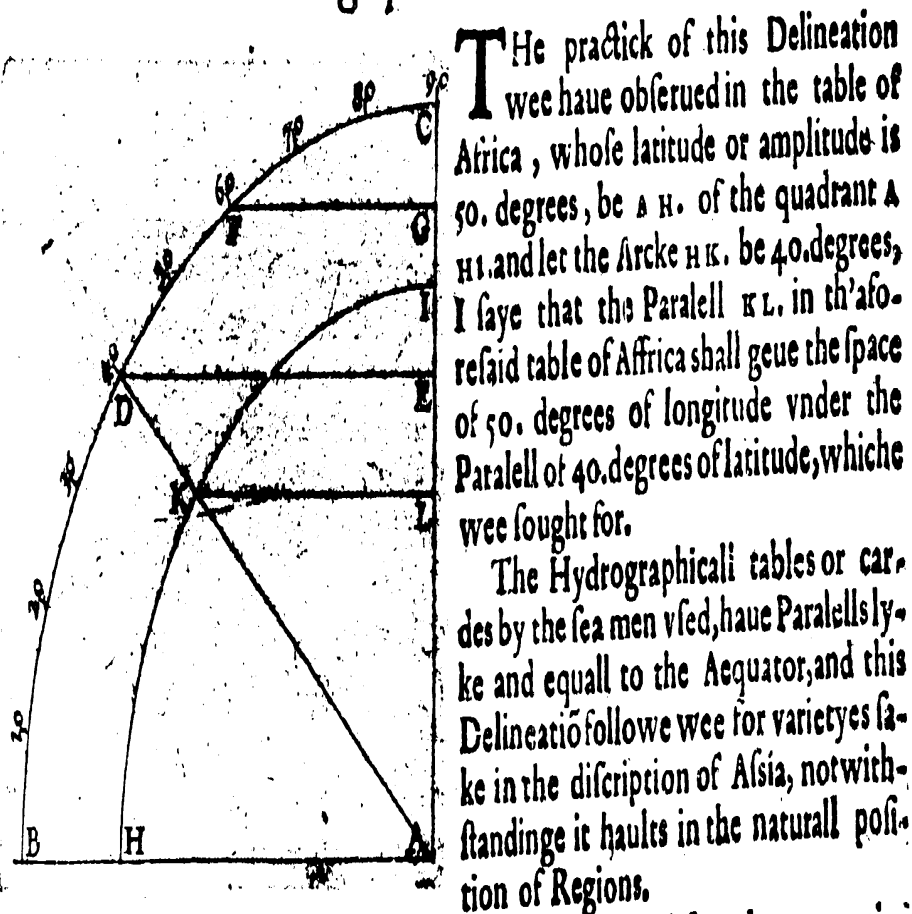
Nowe it followith to be declared howe the partes of the superficies of the earthe maye be discribed in playne, answerable ynto theyr natie position, consideration had of the due proportion of the Paralells to the Aequator.

Proleme shewes twoo wayes to doe the same, the first waye expresseth the Meridian circles by right lynes, and the Paralells of the Aequator by the Arcks of the circles. The seconde (though more troublesome yet perfecter then the first) delineates aswell the Meridians as the Paralells by the Arcks of circles.

Accordinge to th'aforesaide first manner we haue discribed the Geographical table of Europe, in the whiche the middell Meridian is at 40 degrees of longitude, wherefore the Paralells of 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. degrees beeing drawne, you shall take the space of 40. degrees of latitude with your compass, whiche you shall put downe from A. to B. And from the center A. accordinge to the semidiameter A.B. drawe the quadrant of a circle A.B.C. whiche deuided into 90. degrees, number from the point B. D. 40. degrees, nowe the right lyne D.B. beeing drawne from D. Paralell to the semidiameter B.A. shall giue D.B. the space of 40. degrees of longitude, in the Paralell 40. degrees of latitude, lykewyse in the said quadrant let the Arcke B.E. be 60. degrees, therefore the right lyne E.G. whiche is equidistant, from the semidiameter A.B. shall be the space of 40. degrees of longitude in the Paralell of 60. degrees of latitude.

Otherwyse

Otherwyse to discribe the Meridians and Paralells in the Geographical tables.



THE practick of this Delineation wee haue obserued in the table of Africa, whose latitude or amplitude is 50. degrees, be A.H. of the quadrant A.H.I. and let the Arcke H.K. be 40. degrees, I saye that the Paralell K.L. in th'aforesaid table of Africa shall geue the space of 50. degrees of longitude vnder the Paralell of 40. degrees of latitude, whiche wee sought for.

The Hydrographical tables or cardes by the sea men vsed, haue Paralells lyke and equall to the Aequator, and this Delineation followe wee for varietyes sake in the discription of Asia, notwithstandinge it haults in the naturall position of Regions.

Gerardus Mercator in his greate and vniuersall Mapps hath obserued a more rational waye, for the makinge of seacards, whiche manner is farre excelenter and perfecter then the former, because it hath an eye vnto the proportion of the Paralells vnto the Aequator, whiche that neglecteth, ad accordinge heere vnto haue wee discribed

bed a generall carde of the worlde.

And thus muche of the principles of Geographie.

This table containes and represents the forme of the whole earthe and the eu-
roninge sea, the whiche circuit the Auncients (the whiche knewe not the newe
founde worlde) deuided into 3. parts, videlicet Africa, Europe, and Asia; vnto the
whiche our age hath adioyned America as a fourth parte, and expecteth a 5. parte to
be discouered vnder the southeren Pole. *Gerardus Mercator* an excelent Geographer
of these tymes distributes the rounde of the earthe into 3. partes or continents. The
first continent to be that whiche the Auncients before deuided into three partes, and
where mankynde had his originall acordinge vnto the holye scriptures. The seconde
is that whiche nowe a dayes wee call America or west India. The thirde the Sou-
therne or Magelanicall tract partlye discouered towards the sea. The Auncient lear-
ned affirme the circuit of the earthe where it is greatest (and heerunto the moderne
Geographers assent) amounts vnto 5400. Germane leagues or 21600. Italian myles.

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IN LAUDE MICHAEL COIGNET

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Mans ornaments vvherevvith the mynd is grac'd,
Is buissye wit and paynefull industrye,
Cheefflye by vvorthye men imbrac'd,
Holdinge sweete science in high dignitie.

In artes perfexion knowledge doeth remayne,
Exceedinge praise doe the professours merrit,
Let ignorance, posseße the barraine braine,
Come Sacred graces, and aplaude the spirrit

Of MICHAEL COIGNET, for his gratefull deede
Intakinge this same praise-deseruinge paines,
Grace him to after-ages that succede,
No other Authour like deserte attaynes
Enuye, his vvorthe beyonde thy power extends
Tyme, Truthe, and Fame, are learninges faithfull frendes.

S. R.



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And thus muche of the principles of Geographie.

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roninge sea, the whiche circuit the Auncients (the whiche knewe not the newe
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IN LAVDEM MICHAEL. COIGNET

Mans ornaments vvherevvith the mynd is grac'd,
Is buissey wit and paynefull industrie,
Cheefflye by vvordes men imbued

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Tyme, Truthe, and Fame, are learninges

S. R.

CROPPED
PAGES.

Being that heere after wee intende to describe euery thing in particular touchinge the severall parts of the worlde, wee will not heer vpon make any tedious circumstance, but onely touch the a worde or two, for the satisfaction and better light of the reader. In this mappe is expressed the whole terrestiall globe, the which by the auncient writers was deuided into .i. parts, videlicet Europe, Asia, and Affrica, but since this laste age our iounger Authours (vpon a further discovery of almoste a newe worlde) haue ioyned another parte therunto for the fourth called America. Others more iounger haue adioyned a fift part, and call the same Magellana. Europe is almoste encompassed rounde with water, excepte onely where it confineth with Asia, from the which it is separated by the riuer Tanais, drawinge a lyne directelye from the originall or beginninge of the said ryuer, vntill the porte of S. Nicholas, beinge in the norther sea, at this presente much frequented by the English nation, the which make a greate trade there. Asia likewise is enuironed by the sea, excepte the places where it ioyneth with Europe aboue saide, and where it is ioyned vnto Affrica, by a straight of lande, as is seene betweene the redde and the Mediterranean-sea of Iudea and Egipte, where it is deuided and sundred. Affrica shoulde be by it selfe, were it not ioyned as bouefide vnto Iudea, by the abouenamed straight of lande. Of America as yet there is no perfecte knowledge whether it be an Ile, or elce, fastened vnto Asia towards the northe, yet there is good hope that the same maye be fullie discovered by the good industrious diligence of the English nation, vwho haue laboured much about the same. Of the fift part seated vnder the meridian Pole, called Magellana or terra Australis, no matter of moment therof can be set downe, beinge onely yet discovered in but two or three places, videlicet, in the straights of Magellanes or terra del fuego, and in noua Guinea, which is iudged to be a parte therof, as at his time and place wee will further relate. Antiquitie cherishes that this whole globe of the earth containes in her circumference fyue thousande and four hundred leagues, or 21600. Italian miles.

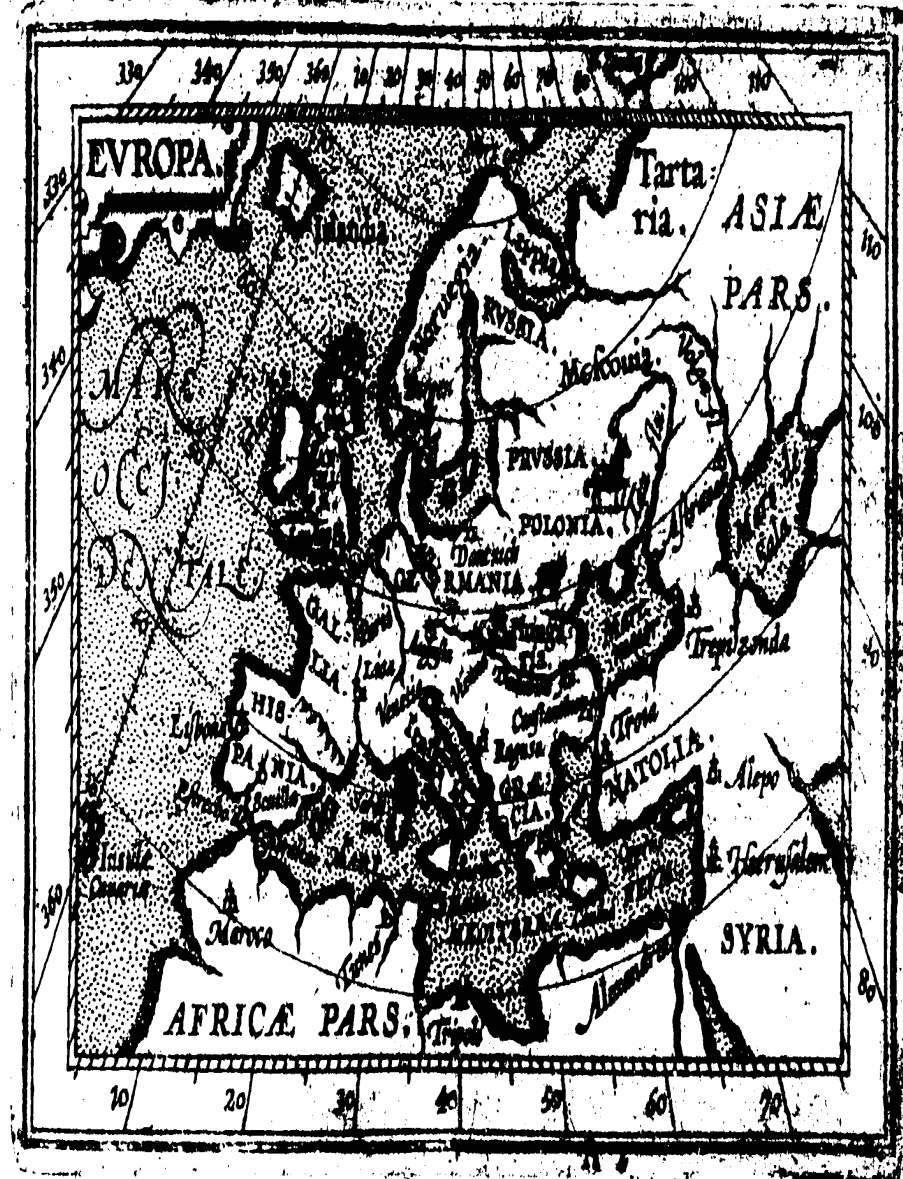


THE DESCRIPTION OF EVROPE.

EVROPE thonghe leaste in largenesse, yet nothing inferior to any of the other parts of the worlde, in ingentosite of the people, in riches, worth, nor vertue: was called by Plinie the fairest of all the other Regions, & a source of victorious people, vanquysinge all the others. Her name shee tooke from EVROPA daughter vnto Agenor kinge of Phenicia. It Contayneth at this present about 28. kingdomes besides the Roman Empire, which in same surpasseth all the other empires. In lengthe it containeth from the cape of Porringall vntill the river Taneus 3800 myles, & in breadthe from th' Archipelago vntill th' frise Ocean 1200. miles, is vvalhed on the vvesterne & northren part, partelie by th' Ocean & partly by the BALTEAN SEA: enuironed on the southren & easterne parts, by the Mediteranean sea, which runneth through the strait of Gibraltar, where shee is deuided from Affrica with 4. mightye Gulffes, vnto the mouthe of Tanais, the which together which the sea billoves seuers the same fro' the parte of Asia, as also doth the greater riuier DVINA, which floyves oueragainst it not farre from Tanais originale, runninge in to the Gulffe of Gradueo in the northern corner of Muscoue, in so muche that one can not passe from one part to the other, except one crosse either the sea, or one of these 2. Riuiers, vnles it be by a litle space almost lyke vnto an ISTMVVS vnknoyne vnto the Ancient vviters. There is no parte of the worlde more fauored by the sea, nor more enriched with Riuiers, then this our Europe, they beeing numberles, not onely refrefue & wonderfullie fructifie the same, but also yealde it most apte for trade and negoriation. for the seas, as in admiration of the lande, doeth ingulffe it sealte therein in diuers manners, makinge it floyve of many formes, mozte apte to distribute hers and to receau others foraine riches & comodities. It is most populous & adorned with most famous citties, wherin policie, Doctrine, & the artes of peace and vvarre doe trevvlie flourythe. It is neither Infected with venemous beastes, nor cloyed with desertes, which in Affrica & Asia are almoste Innumerable. The principal Prouinces of Europe are these, Spaine, France Germaine, Itallie, Sclauonie, Grece, Hungarie, Polande, Lituania, Muscoua or Russia, and the norther parte called Scandia: wherin are Norvwaye, Swede & Gothia. Her Ilandes are Englande, Schotlande, Irelande, Frisslande, Islande and Groenlande, all lyinge in the Ocean sea. In the Mediteranean sea are Sicilia, Corsica, Candia, Sardegna, Maiorica, Minorica, Negroponte, Malta, Corfu, Stalimene, Mettellino, Scio, and many other small Ilands in the Archipelague and other gulphes. And amongst the rest our Europe is enriched with a most sweete aire, naturall temperare, abundant in al sorts of frutes, tres, granes, & vine, & breffelye endowred with all the faire & good gulleries which in any countrie could be wished.

THE DESCRIPTION OF EVROPE.

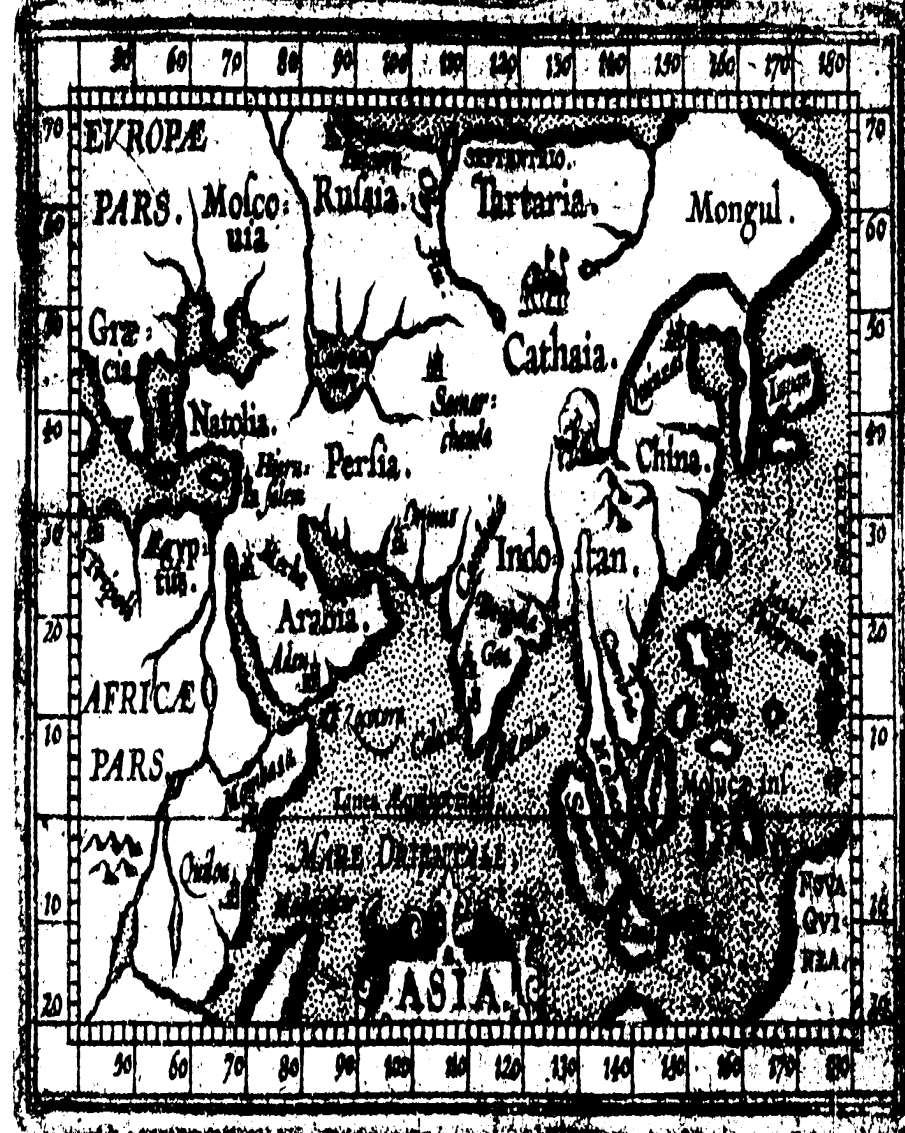
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THE DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.

ASIA in bignes surpasseth bothe Europe and Africa, ittaketh hername of Asia a Nimphe wyfe vnto Apapeto, or as some esteeme from Asia some vnto Menes. Is deuided from Europe by the riuer Tanais, drawinge a line from the springes therof, vnto the Gulfe of Gradica of the norther Ocean. And from Africa by the Istmus or straight of lande, which is betweene the mediteranean sea & the Arabicke gulfe, or by the riuer Nylie. The other partes are enuironed by th' Ocean and other seas. By the Auncient Authours it was deuided into 2. partes viyt. *Asia maior & Asia minor.* but later writers deuided thesame into fise parts acordinge to their empires. The firste which confines vpon Europe, is possesed by the greate duke of Muscouia: the seconde by the greate Tartarian Cham, the thirde by the great Turcke, the 4. is the Persian kingdome ruled by the Sophi, and the fift part comprehendeth ale the reste called India, which is not gouerned by one kinge, but by diuers pertriekinges, vtherof some are tributarie vnto the greate Cham, as also all cities fortes and portes seated on the seafide are alle possesed or at least tributaries vnto the kingdome of Portugale. Stretchinge theyr dominions from the redd sea vntil Cape Lampo, which lyeth in 30. degrees northward of the Equinoctialline. This part of the worlde maye be helde for the most noblest of anye others, for therein God created the earthye paradize, vtherin man was put, beeing formed of the same moulde. In this parte lawe & was geuen. Christe heerein was borne liued prached dyed & rose againe, and did so many miracles. Thence are sprunge all the noble sciences which the Greecke haue learned of the hebreues. There flourished the famous monarchies of the Assicians Medes Persians and Parthes, from this place are brought the most precions leueles of any other parte, therein also grewe the most richest spices & Aromaticall drugges and many other rare & excelenie thinges. In Asia are comprehended many greate & ritche llandes. Amongste which from the weste vnto the east are *Trapobana & Zeilan* where the perfectest cinamon doeth growe, Sumatra, Iaua maior & minor Borneo Celebes Mindanao Porchan hilolo with the Molucas, vwhere the cloues growe in greate abundance. As also Giapan, and noua Guinea latelye discovered.

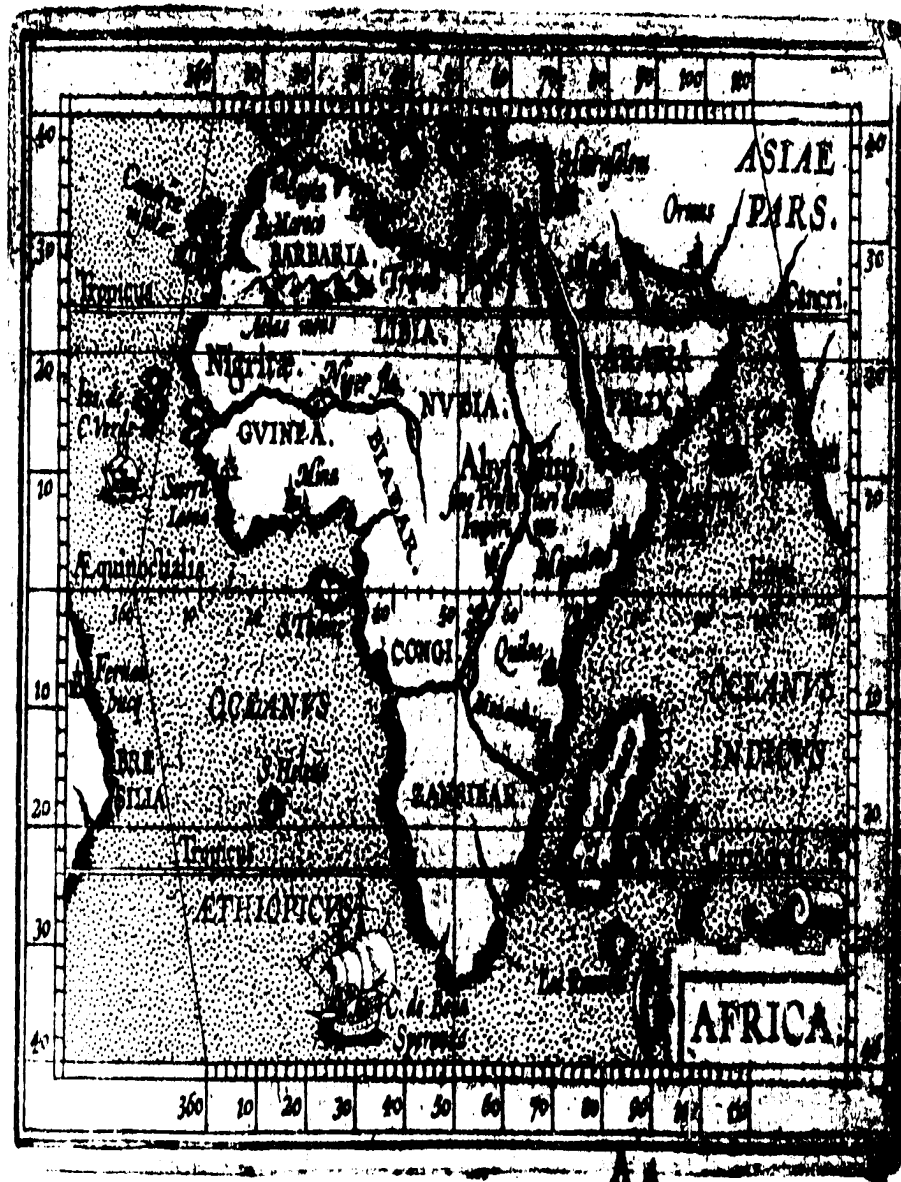
THE DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.



DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.

AFRICA had this name from Affro, delcided from Abraham. The northe parte thereof is limited by the mediterranean sea, the southern & vvesterne partes are bounded by th' ocean, and in the east by the redde sea. She hath bene diuerslye parted & deuided, but her cheefest partes are sixe. Barbarie, Egipte, Numidia, Sarra, the countrie of the Negros, & the lande of Preste Iohn. Barbarye vvhich is accompted the better part, reacheth from the vvesterne sea, vvhether in are the Ilands of Canaries, all alongst the mediterranean sea & the mounte Atlas, vntill th' east, neere Egipte, & contaynes the kingdomes of Marocco, Fez, Argier, Tunis, and others. Egipte is seated betweene the redde sea, Barbarye, the mediterranean sea & Phrester Iohns countrie. Numidia is now called billedulgerid, vvhich produceth greate store of Dates, stretcheth from the south of Barbarye vntill the countrie of Negros, & from th' east to Preste Iohns lande. Sarra vvhich in theire toungue signifieth Deserte, is a moste landie & barren countrie: in so muche, that for many dayes trauaile neither habitation nor vwater is to be founde: It confines vpon the Negros & comprehendeth Guinea & other kingdomes. The Dominions of Preste Iohn are mightie, & reache from Egipte vntill the lakes or heade of Nilus betweene the south and thenorth, vvestwarde vnto the redde sea, east vwarde vntill Numidia & the river Niger. The people of this countrie the greater part are Christians. In the yeare 1497. the Portugals discovered an other part called by the Persians and Arabians *Zaymar*, vvhich extendeth from the aboue saide lakes vvestwarde vntill the cape of good hope or bonesperance in the souther sea, containinge many kingdomes, thereby lyeth the Ilande of S. Laurens otherwile called Madagascar moste copious of elephants. The straungett is that in Affrica neere vnto Guinea & in the countrie of the negros betweene th' equinoctiale, & the tropicke, the people are all blacke moores & yet in Prestes Iohns lande right vnder th' equinoctial they are but ravyney moores: vvhich is strange against the general opinion: vvhich seemes of reason to yelde that the vvhitenesse or blackenesse of the people proceedeth from the nearenesse of the Sonne. Moreouer neere to the cape of good hope the people are very blacke, and yet neere the straighe of Magillan theyre are moste vvhite: yet are they both almost of equale distance frō th' equinoctiale to the southwarde. Therefore vve esteeme the Sonne doeth not make the people blacke: for both in Spaine and Italie vvhether they are vvhite, theye are also vvhithin 20. & 40. degrees of the equinoctiall northwarde, as those of the cape of good hope are Southwarde. But let vs leaue this questione vnto them vvhich searche the secrets of nature. Affrica surpasseth Europe in largenesse, hath greate store of golde, precious stones & Aromaticke produceth moreouer innumerable quantitie of vvhilde & mounstrous beastes, vvhich Plinie attributh vnto other greate huge desertes therein & greate want of vwater, for continually newe formes & straunge manners of beastes are seene: vvhence rose the prouerbe. *Africa semper aliquid noui apportat*. That part of Affrica vvhich is enhabited is frutefule, but the greatest part is most barren.

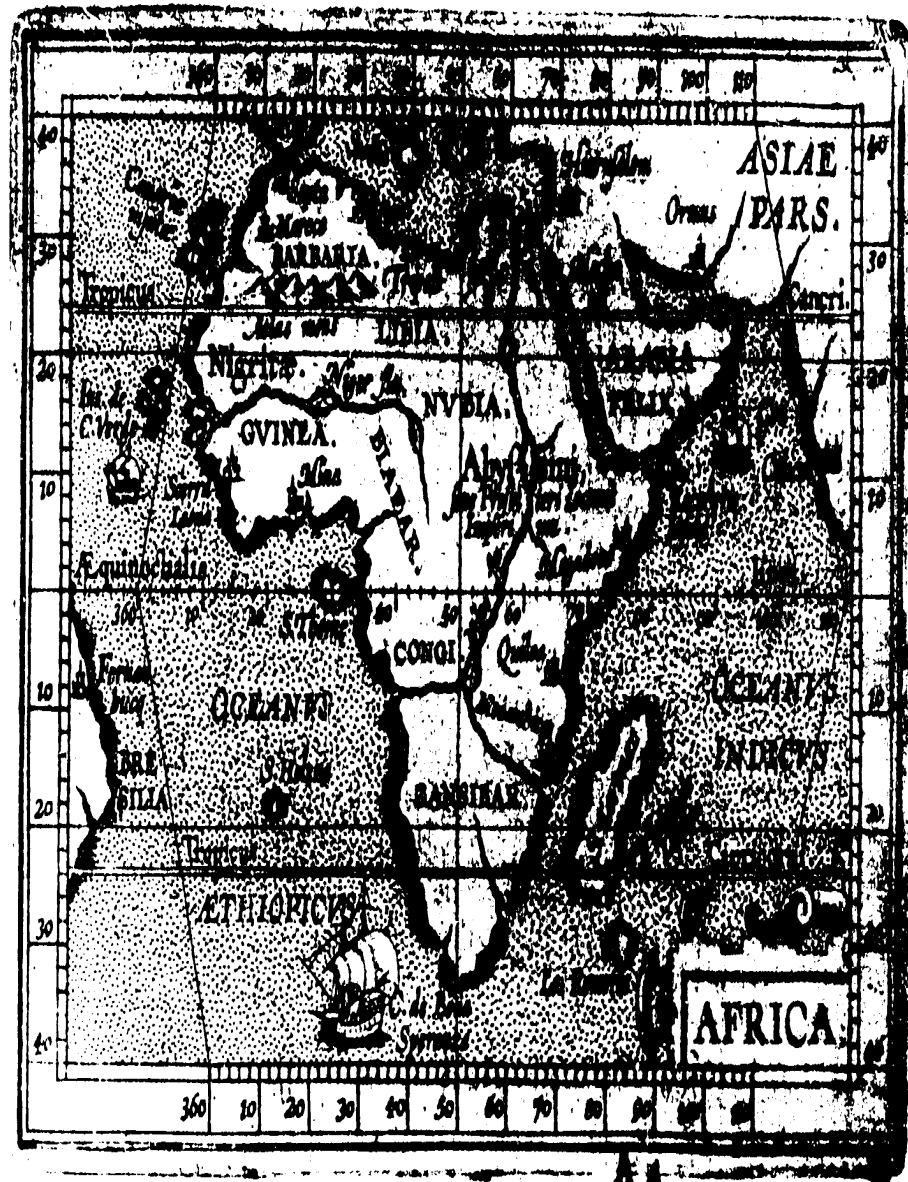
DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.



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AFRICA had this name from Affro, descended from Abraham. The northe parte thereof is limited by the mediterranean sea, the southern & vvesterne partes are bounded by th' ocean, and in the east by the redde sea. She hath bene diuerslye parred & deuided, but her cheefest partes are fixe. Barbarie, Egipte, Numidia, Sarra, the countrie of the Negros, & the lande of Preste Iohn. Barbarye vvhich is accompted the better part, reacheth from the vvesterne sea, vvhether in are the Ilands of Canaries, all alongst the mediterranean sea & the mounte Atlas, vntill th' east, neere Egipte, & contraynes the kingdomes of Marocco, Fez, Argier, Tunis, and others. Egipte is seated betweene the redde sea, Barbarye, the mediterranean sea & Phresters Iohns countrie. Numidia is nowve called billedulgerid, vvhich produceth greate store of Dates, stretcheth from the south of Barbarye vntill the countrie of Negros, & from th' east to Prestes Iohns lande. Sarra vvhich in theire tongue signifieth Deserte, is a moste landie & barren countrie: in so muche, that for many dayes trauaile neither habitation nor vvater is to be founde: It confines vpon the Negros & comprehendeth Guinea & other kingdomes. The Dominions of Preste Iohn are mightie, & reache from Egipte vntill the lakes or heade of Nilus betweene the south and thenorth, vvestwarde vnto the redde sea, east vvarde vntill the lakes or heade of Nilus betweene the south and thenorth, vvestwarde vnto the redde sea, east vvarde vntill Numidia & the river Niger. The people of this countrie the greater part are Christians. In the yeare 1497. the Portugals discovered an other part called by the Persians and Arabians *Zaybar*, vvhich extendeth from the above saide lakes vvestwarde vntill the cape of good hope or bonesperance in the south sea, containinge many kingdomes, thereby lyeth the Ilande of S. Laurens otherwise called Madagascar moste copious of elephants. The straungett is that in Affrica neere vnto Guinea & in the countrie of the negros betweene th' equinoctiale, & the tropicke, the people are all blacke moores & yet in Prestes Iohns lande right vnder th' equinoctiale they are but tawney moores: vvhich is strange against the general opinion: vvhich seemes of reason to yelde that the vvhitenesse or blackenesse of the people procedeth from the nearenesse of the Sonne. Moreouer neere to the cape of good hope the people are very blacke, and yet neere the straigthe of Magillan theyre are moste vvhitte: yet are they both almost of equale distance frō th' equinoctiale to the southwarde. Therefore vve esteeme the Sonne doeth not make the people blacke: for both in Spaine and Italie vvhere they are vvhitte, theyre are also vvhitthin 10. & 40. degrees of the equinoctiall northwarde, as those of the cape of good hope are Southwarde. But let vs leaue this questione vnto them vvhich seache the secrets of nature. Affrica surpasseth Europe in largenesse, hath greate store of golde, precious stones & Aromaticke produceth moreouer innumerable quantitie of vvilde & mounstrous brastes: vvhich Plinie attribuaith vnto other greate huge desertes therein & greate want of vvater, for continually newve formes & straunge manners of beastes are seene: vvhen the proverbe. *Africa semper aliquid noui apportat*. That part of Affrica vvhich is enhabited is frutefule, but the greater part is most barren.

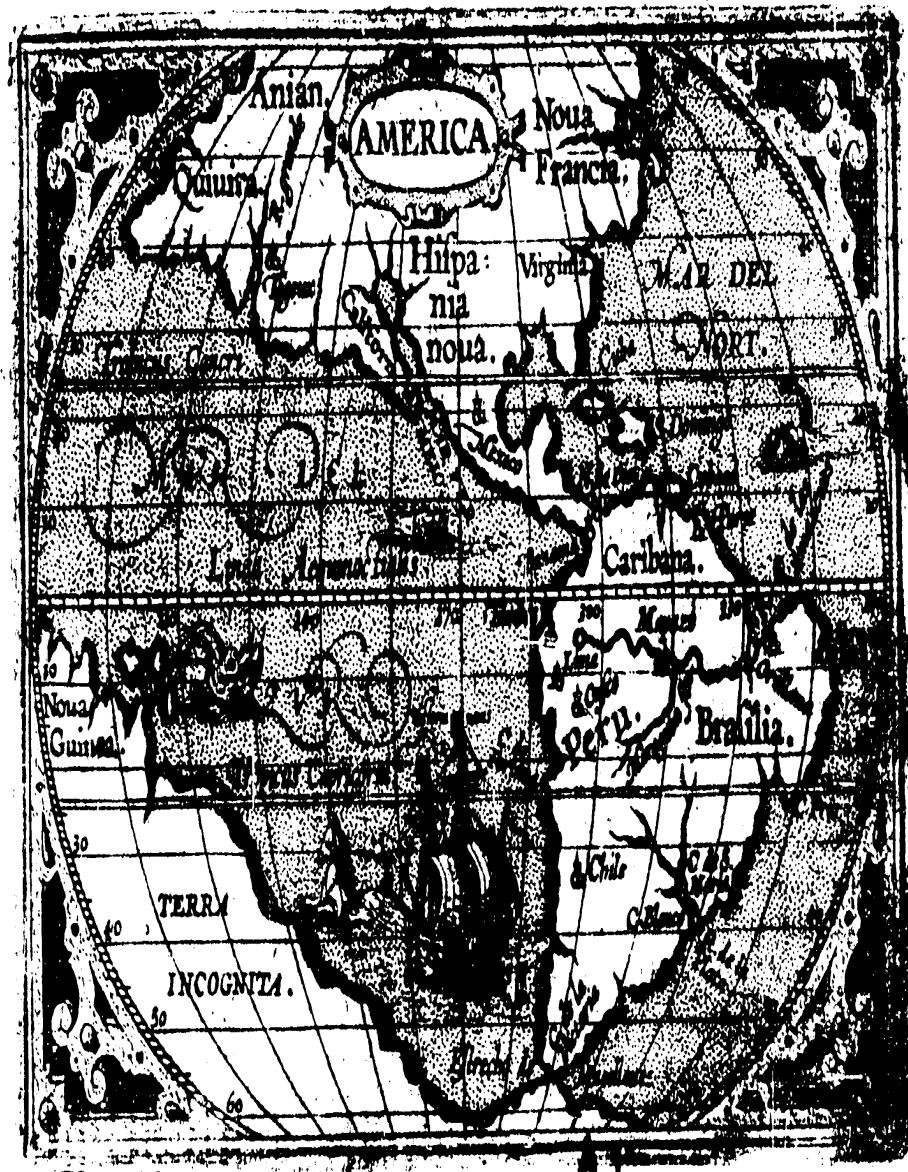
DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.



THE DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

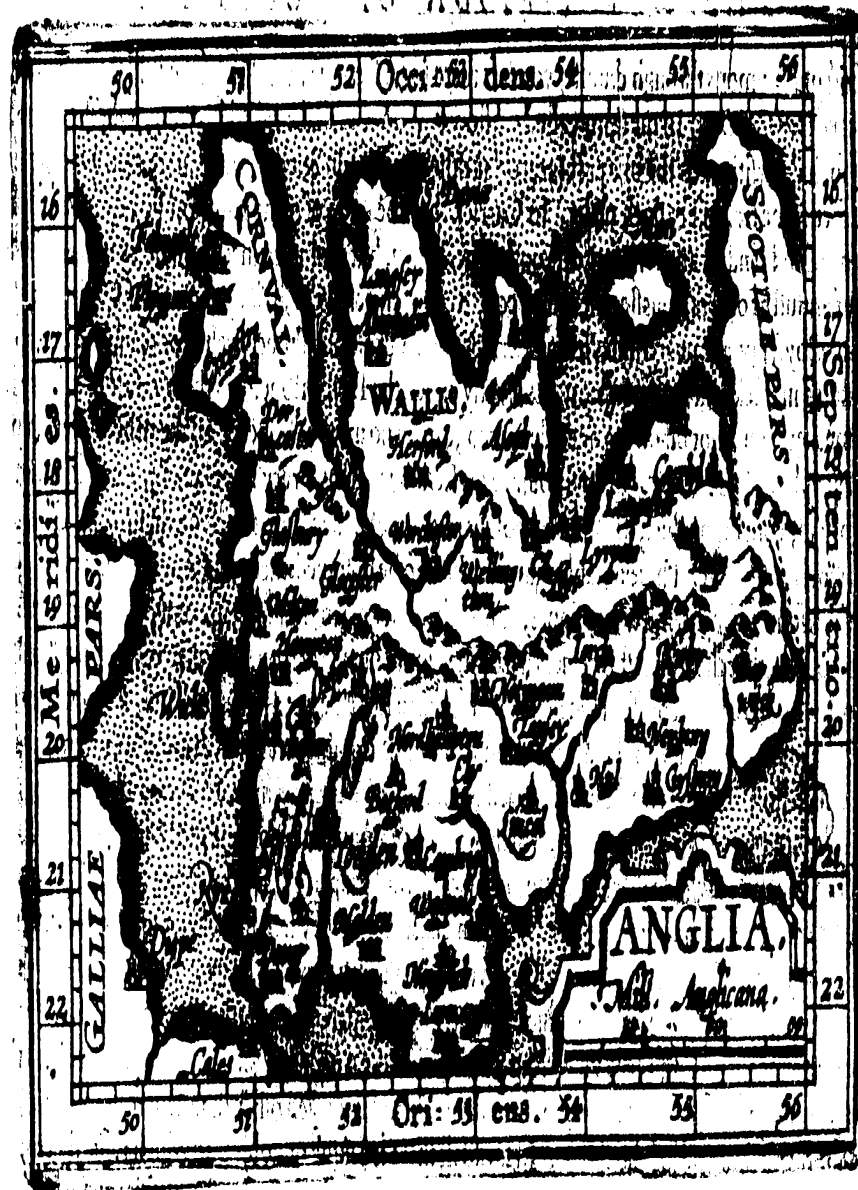
ALl this Hemisphere called America, or for the bignesse the newe worlde, was vnknown vnto the Aunciente vvriters, vntill the yeare 1492. vvhen it was discovered by Christophorus Columbus of Genoa: sence vvith time it hath bene still further discovered: howbeit vve haue not vntill this daye perfect knowledg of this newe worlde, and therefore vve esteeme that daylie the discoverie thereof vvill encrease: although it vv ere for no other reason but for the couetousnesse of the golde vvich it containeth. Her forme is like vnto vvoo Illandes ioyned together by a litle straighte of firme lande. The norther parte containeth, the newe Spayne, Florida, Mexico, newe founde lande and diuers others. The southern parte contraineth Peru, Bresill, and many other countries vvith the Illandes as Cuba and Spaignola Afores and others. Almoste all vvich landes are subiecte to the kinge of Spaine, plentifull and abundant in golde, in so muche as it seemes almost incredible. For vve finde that those of Anzerma a Prouince in Peru, did arme themselues thervvith from heade to foote, euen as vve do, vvith yron or Steele. And the Spaniards them selues through vvant of yron, shevved theyr horses vvith golde. Also they vvrite that in a mine neere vnto Quito they digge oute more golde then earthe. The countries are verie fruitfull, yeeldinge greate stoore of Sugar and other spices: and before the Spaniards entred the same, they had no labouringe beastes, as Elephants, Camels, horses, Asses, not Oxen: excepte one beaste vvich the Spaniards called a sheepe of Peru, in bignesse lyke an Asse, but in fashon moste lyke a camell, vvith reddishe haire. The people vv ear not only Idolators, but almoste brute beast vvithout sence, hauing only the humane shape. But sithence the Spaniards haue gouerned the same, they are moste reduced to the Christian faith, & liue more politiclie & more ciuillie: so that in very shorte space it is hoped that they vvill be vvholye conuerted. Many other things mighte be saide of diuerse Prouinces hereof, as of the diuersitie of languages, customes, and apparell, vvich vvoulde breede to tedious a discourse, beeing the same, at large discribed by diuers and sundry Authors.

THE DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.



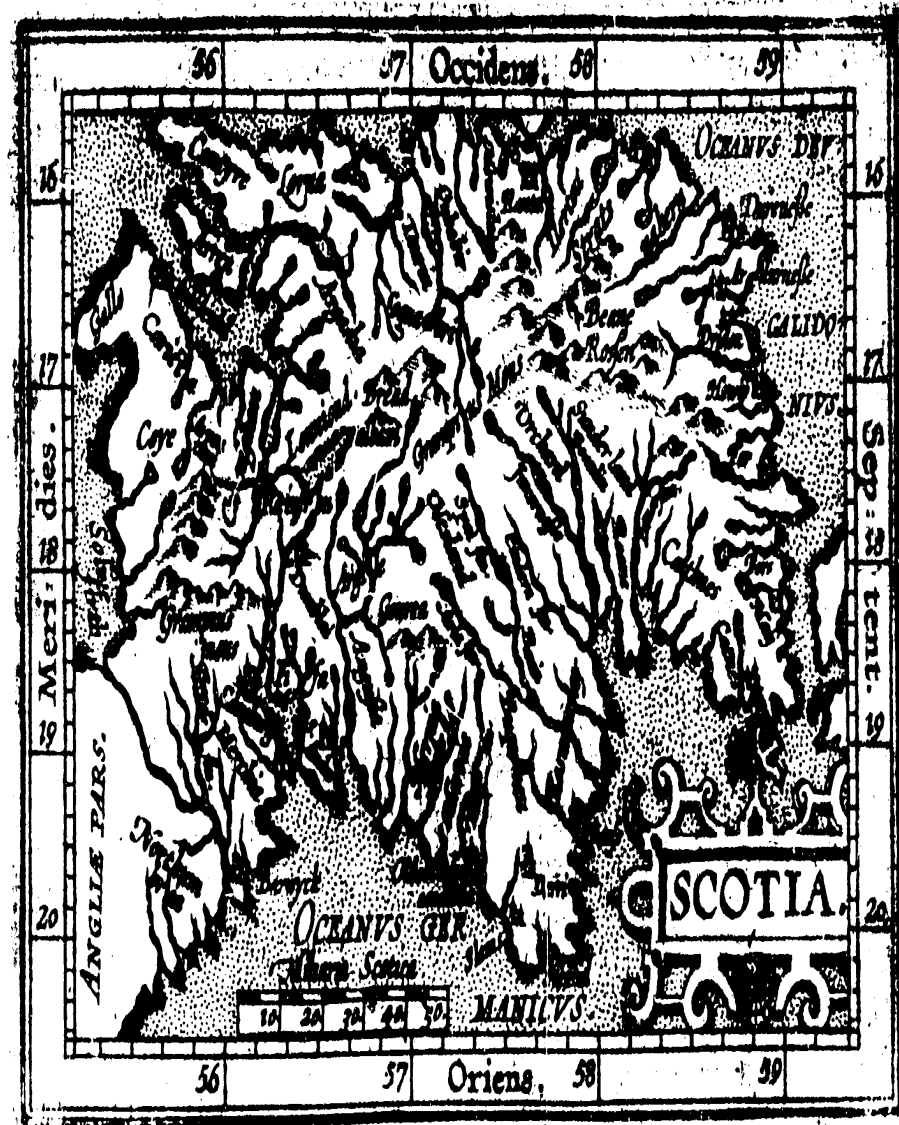
THE DESCRIPTION OF ENGLANDE.

THIS Ilande in former tymes called Brittain of Brutus, about all other Ilands of Europe is esteemed chiefeſt, as wel in power as in Bignelle, it is deuided into two parts or kingdomes, the one is Englande and other Schottlande. Englande is deuided into 3. greate Prouinces, as Englande, Cornewaille, & wailles. The countrey is moſte fertile & fruitful, of all ſorte of graynes & frutes, hath alſo mines of al ſortes of mettalles, as wel of golde and ſiluer (although not in ſo greate quantitie) as copper, ſteele, Iron, tinne and leade. Moſte abounddante in theepe which beare a vrole ſo white and fine, & ſo farre exceeding al other, as maye wel be called fleeces of golde. In ſomuche that beſides the innumerable quantitie of clothes bayes and kerſies which are made therein, they make and haue made an infinite treaſure of theyr vwoolle, which is tranſported into all places of Europe and other partes of the worlde. The Ilande beareth no vyne, nor yeeldeth mules nor Aſſes but greate ſtore of moſt excellent ambling horſes. The aire moſte ſwete delectable and temperate, litle ſubiecke vnto contaigions ſicneſſes or Infirmities, The people of a comelie and tall ſtature, very white and moſt likeſt vnto the Itallians. The women are moſte white and of admirable beautie aparelled in a moſt comely & decent order. The people liuinge moſt honorable, & for the moſt part alwayes merrie, feeding moſt vpon fleſhe, and drinking beere made of vwater and barle very holſome and nourishing. In wyrtues moſt valiant and fierce, in peace moſte diſcreet and macke, gouerninge theyr eſtate with moſte politicke ſubiection, obedience and admirable tranquillitie. At ſea they are moſte redoubted and famous traffiking from the moſt norther part of the frozen Muscouie vntil the confines of the ſcorchinge Indies into Cathay, Egipt Turkie and other notable places: vſinge veſſels and ſhips of ſmal burthen, but of moſt ſwifte ſailinge, wel furnyſhed with Artillerie and other neceſſaries as wel of offence as defence. There aboundeth alſo greate ſtore of al ſortes of fiſhe, and about al others amoſt excellent ſorte of pike with excellent and delicate oysters farre exceeding any other countrey therein: is produceth alſo a moſt excellent kinde of maſtiſſe dogges. of a v wonderfull bigneſſe and admirable fierceneſſe and ſtrenghte. In it are two Archebiſhopricks vizt. Canturburie and yorke 26. biſhopricks 2. vniuerſities Oxford and Cambridge & the which as Ancient wyriters recorde were the twoo hiſte Academies after the deathe of our Sauior Chriſte. In it are contayned moreouer 9779. pariſhes. Al the circumference of the lande enriched with excellent hauens & partes capable to receiue and harbor ſhips of greate burtheis. The v whole countrey beſide replenished with greate number of faire towynes, vilages, very goodlie v woods pleaſant ground and parkes ful of Deere, enriched with pleaſant fountaines, and faire riuers, amongſt the which the famous riuier of Thames muſt not be forgotten: vpon vhoſe bankes is ſittuated that Ancient and flouriſhin famous cittye of London, which as wel for beautie riches and trade is not Inferior but equale with the beſte citties of Europe. VWith riuier is alſo beautified with ſtatelie gallies built on the ſide thereof, moreouer a ſumptuous bridge ſuſtained vpon 19. Arches with excellent & beautifull houſes built thoron. There are mani more things which are contained in this famous kingdome, the diſcription whereof would require more place, and a better wyriter, only this ſhall ſerue in brieſe to content the reader.

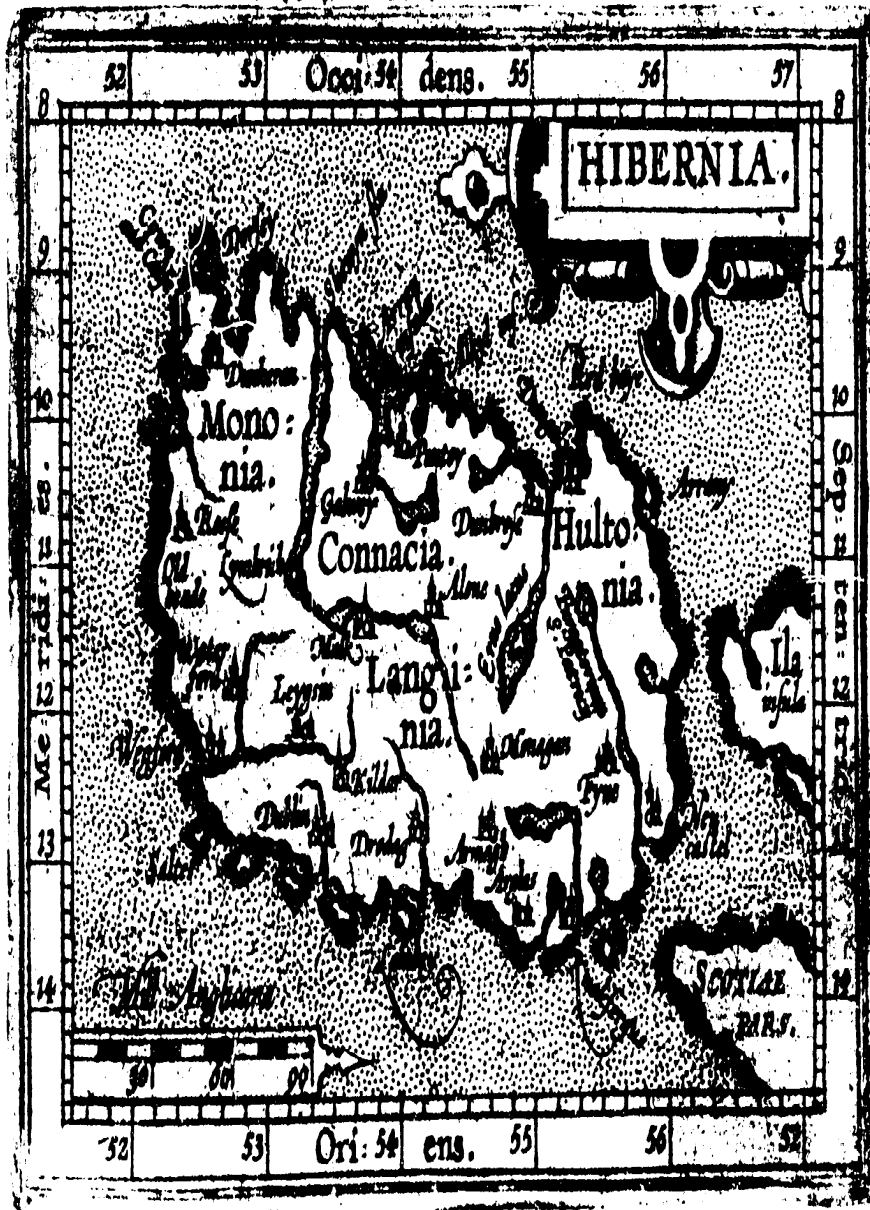


THE DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland is famous through diuerse wonders there to be seene, whereof heere we will set downe some out of *Hector Boetius*; In the shire called Galloway, there is a lake called Myrton, whose waters are of such diuersitie, that the one part thereof (as other waters) do congeale in winter, the other part how colde soeuer the season be, doth neuer. In Carrick there be oxen of great stature of body, whose flesh is very sweet and tender, and whose grease doth neuer stiffen, but euer remaineth liquide as oyle. The Sea is very fruitfull of oysters, musshes, herrings, congers, but especially of all kindes of shel-fish. In the Prouince of Coyl; not about ten miles from Ayr, there is a stone not about twelue foote high, but about 33. cubites in thickeesse, of the Inhabitants rightly called the Deafe stone, for what noise soeuer be made, yea a musket being shot off on the one side thereof, can by no meanes be heard on the other, vnlesse a man be farre from the saide stone. In the Prouince of Lennox there is a very large lake 24. miles long, and 8. miles broad, containing thirty Ilands, the most part whereof haue townes built on them, and Churches or Chappels good store. Three notable things are here to be obserued; the first is, that the fishes, very good and wholesome to be eaten, haue no finnes. This lake sometime in the greatest calme, is so tempestuous, and so hollow, that the stoutest mariners dare not venture on it: whereby, often the wynde being still, the ships in the midlt of their course are in such danger, that if there be not a haven at hand, they often are ouerwhelmed. Heere is also an Iland very fruitfull for pasture, and wherein much cattell continually doth feed, which floath on the water, and is carried to and fro with euery wynde. It is generally reported, that in Argyle there groweth a kind of stone, which being laide among straw or tow, doth set it on fire. By the castle of Shains in Buchanan there is a caue of a wonderfull property, for the waters dropping into this caue, are conuerted into very white stones, and vnlesse at times they had bin taken out, the caue ere now had bin filled. Here be no rats, neither if they were brought, can they liue heere. At the mouth of the riuer Fortho, in the maine Sea, there is a hie cliffe, at the top whereof springeth a fountaine of sweet water in great aboundance. About two miles from Edinburgh there is a spring, on the top of whose waters there driueth an oyle, which being taken off, doth not diminish, and not taken off doth not increase; which oyle is good for the ruggednesse of the skinne. In Drisdall there is a mine of golde, in which mine there is also found latine there be also in Scotland mines of yron and lead, and other mettalls, besides the great quantitie of cole that is digged there, very necessary for the vse of man.



THIS Ilande of Lattines called Irelande, and of the Greeks *Hibernia*, vvanteh little in bignesse of Englande. The countrie is hillie moiste, full of vvaters, boggs, and woods, and vpon the highest mountaines are faire lakes, and ponds, and in some places very faire and pleasant pasture grounds & medovves. The ground is so fatte, that sometimes they are forced to remoue the cattel from the pastures, to thende they shoulde not dye of ouer farnes: the vvoods are very full of all sort of vvilde beastes and fowles: there are no venemous beastes, or if any be brought thether they dye suddanelye: there are diuers faire Riuers, it is plentiful of hunnye and milke, amongst the reste greate floore of Samon and other freshe fishe. It hathe 2. Archebishopsricks Armagh and Cassell: the cheefe cittie is called Dublin, vvich hath a stronge forme or castell. This countrie generallye belongeth vnto the crowne of Englande, and kept in greate subiection, vnlesse it be some parte thereof, the vvich is inhabited by a sorte of vvilde brutishe people, subiecte vnto none. Their habits are comonlye very lichte of blacke vvoolle (their sheepe beeing for the moste parte blacke) almoste of a barbarous fashon, and are most commonlie couered vvith a haire blacke rugge. In ridinge they neither vse saddle (vnlesse heare and there one of name vse a pillion) bridle, stirops, boote, nor spurres: onely a kinde of halter, vvich as vvell serueth for a bitt as for the bridle: and a vvande vvich is croked at thende. They goe to the warre in a manner naked. In fine they are vtterlye brute, esteeming no manner of delights to Idlenes, nor no riches to liberrye. Their vvood or timber vvill neuer suffer any spider or vvorme to breed where any house is built therewith; nor any venemous beast vvill lye there.



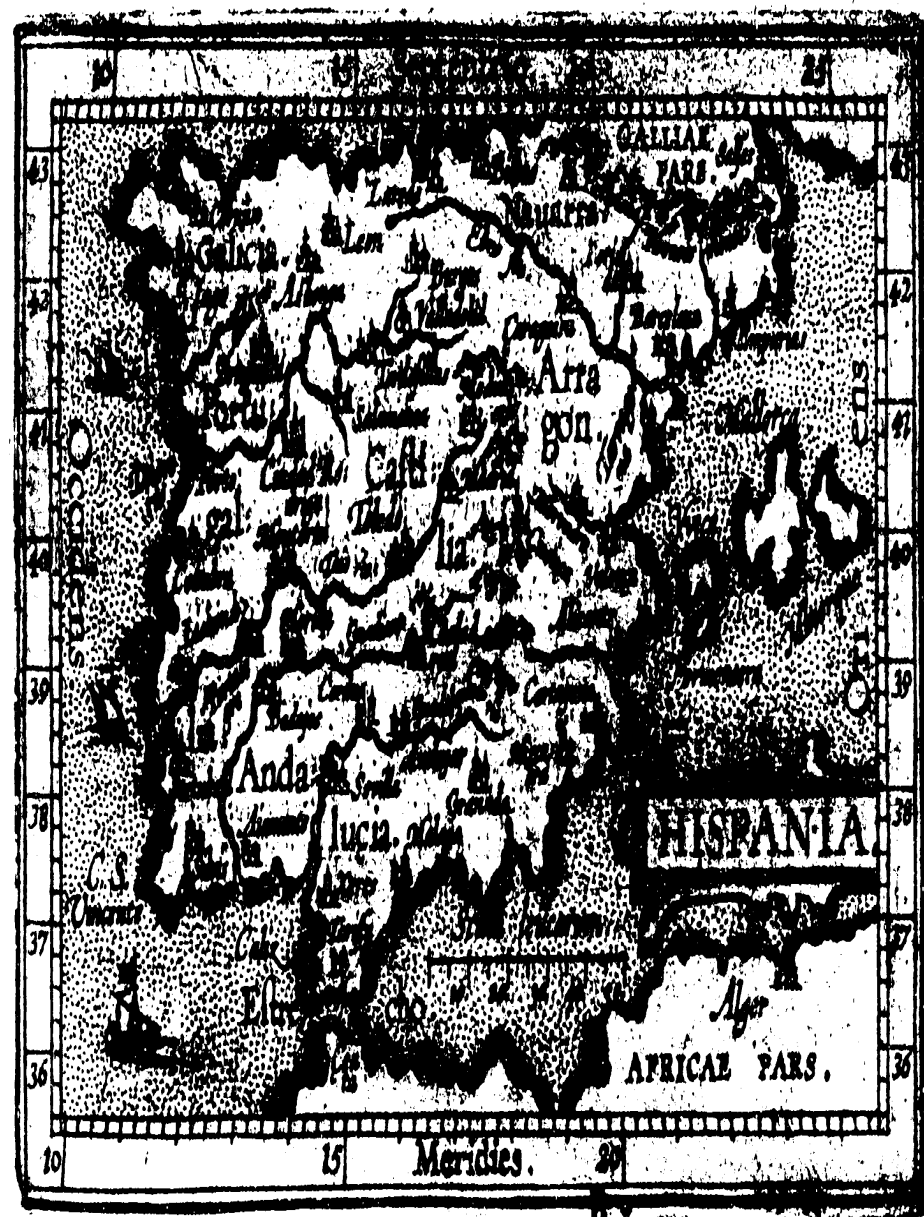
TERCERA.

THis Ilande is called Tercera, because it is the thirde Ile of the Afores, seated in the Atlantick sea, which all belonge vnto the crowne of Portugale. These Ilandes, especiaie this Tercera, for the situation are so necessarie & of suche importance, that without them the nauigation of Æthiope, India, Bresil & the newe world coulde hardlye be followed by the Spaniards & Portingalls: by reason that al the fleets with comme from the foresed places can hardlye passe, but muste touche there, in theyr waye to Siuill & Lisbonne. This Ile is hillie, but yet very pleasant, bearinge greate store of cedar trees. The coasts are dangerous by reason of the flatts and shaloes which are in greate quantitie therabouts, with fewe good roads, or harbors. This Ile produceth greate store of woadde, which yearlye they geather in twoo places called los Folhadores & los Altares, as also greate aboundance of graine and other fruits and wine, although it be but smale and harde. The cheefe cittie is called Angra situated vpon two small riuers, the one wherof turneth 18. milles, and the other serues for the commoditie of th'inhabitants. The Ilande of it sealf is inuincible against any assaulte: & neere vnto Angra is a promontorie of inaccessible steepnesse, & at the foote therof they haue also caste vp a forte for the defence of the hauē. This Ilande was first discouered by the Flemings, and also peopled by them, whence likewise cheefe Afores are called the Flemishe Ilandes. This Iland is in 39. degrees, and containeth 15. or 16. miles in compasse.

TERCERA.



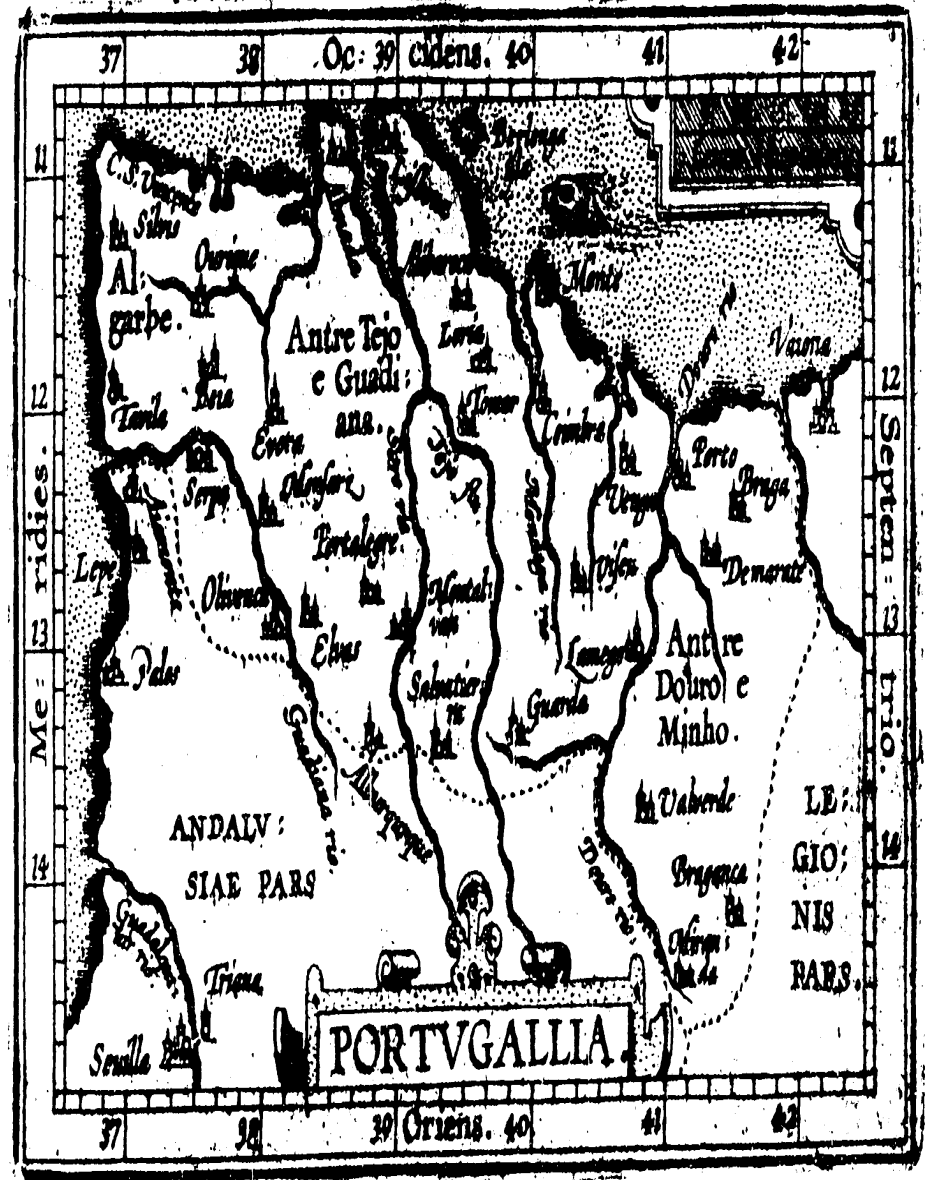
BE cause that heeretofore vve haue purposed onely to make a brieffe rehearfall of eache countie in this presente booke; lett no man therefore meruaile that in speakinge nowve of Spaine vve touche only the principall places & things thereof. The forme of Spaine is lyke vnto the hide of an Ox spreadde open wtholye enuironed by the sea, that place onely excepted wherby Thee is ioyned vnto France, from vvhich it is seperated by the Pyrenean mountaynes. In circumference it containes 2380 miles, in former times it was deuided into 3 parts videlicet the Prouince of Teraconia, Betica, and Lusitania or Portugall. An this present it is deuided into three kingdomes, Aragon, Castile, and Portugall. It hath seauen Archebishops, 45. Bishops, besides Portugall, vvhich containeth three Archbishops and renne Bishops, all most richly endowd wth the faire rents and possessions. In all they countie fourteen kingdomes are couer Castilla la vecchia, or th'olde castile, and the newe, Leon, Aragon, Cathalongna, Nauare, Asturia, Granada, Valentia, Toledo, Gallitia, Murcia, Gurbubia, Portugall, and Algarba, togeather with one and tvenie dukes, and as many Marqueses, sixte tyoo earles and seauen viscounts, besides an infinite number of Barons and noble gentlemen. The riches of this country are vviues, graines, oyles, sugar, waxe, hannie, safferan all sorts of fruts and in greate abundance and goodnesse. excellent fische, delicate fische on the sea coasts. Picche or rase, contchenille, vermillion, flaxe, hempe, quicke-siluer hardseape, turpentine, allum, all sorts of metalles especially of golde, siluer, and Iron, and in the riuer Tagus they finde a kinde of golden sande. Their vvollles be excellent goode; their horses most perfect goode, especially those of Andalusia, and Granada. The People are muche adicted to mellanchollye, vvhich make them graue in behauior and slowe in theyr entreprises. Theye builde greatlye vpon lykelyhoods, highlie exaltinge theyr owne dooings, take greate knowlege in aduantages, and take greate pleasure therein. Theye can better endure hunger and thirte then any other nations in Europe. In vvaires of more proffite on foote then on horse backe and vse the peece better then any other sorte of vveapon. They walke in greate pompe, and maiche, especillie beeing a troupe of men and vvomen, shewinge greate reuerence vnto churches and other sacred things, neither is there any countie wherin the churches haue greater rents then in Spaine.



DESCRIPTION OF PORTINGALL.

PORTVGALL contains in his circumference eight hundred three score and nyntene miles, the sea coast contains in all foure hundred three score and tenne miles. In forme longe butt narrowe, seated molte vpon th' Ocean, for the lenghte is three hundred the and twentye, and the breadthe seauentie miles. It is deuided into 2. kingdomes, the one beareth the name and title of boath, th' other beeing called *Algarba*. The aire is verye healthfull, the situation is hillie for the moste parte, especiallie in *Algarba*, and generallie poore of corne, beeing riche of hunnie, vyne, oyle, fruides, and those in all perfectnesse, greate store of mines of golde, siluer, allum, white couloured marble, great quantitie of salte that it furnissheth other countries therewith. It hath a greate fishinge especialie of Tunnies. They make also an excellent sorte of silke in *Bragansa*. Through this kingdome runne dyuers riuers wherof many doe yelde golde. In yt are three dukes, one Marques. 18. earles, one viscount and one Baron. It hath three excellent ports, videlicet *Scruball Porto*, and *Lisbonne*. The people are hardye haue made diuers gallaunte entreprises as in *Barbarie Aethiopia*, *India* and *Brasill* and are matters of the nauigation of th' *Atlantike* sea. In grearlesse of dominions it surpasseth all other realmes flor besides *Bresill* and *America*, vyhiche are subiecte vnto them, they commande all the coasts and ports, beginninge from the kingdome of *Portugall*, vntill the straighte of *Gibraltar*, all the sea coaste of *Africa* vntill the redde seas mouth, and so alongest th' *Arabia*, vntill the Ile and cittie of *Ormus* (most famous for the trade it hath) passinge by *Persia* into the *Indies*, so that all the sea citties, Iles and ports, from the kingdome of *Portugall* vntill *cape Iampo* are all subiecte vnto this crowne. The cheeffest cittie is *Lisbone* situated on the riuer *Tagus*, the vyhiche (*Paris* excepted) is the moste populous of all christendome. It is very rich by receiuing all the traffike of th' *Indies*, *Aethiopia*, *Bresill*, *Madera* and other Ilandes and of all the northe. As for Ecclesiasticall matters it hath three Archebishops, tenne Bishepricks, 130. monasteries and 1460. parishes, vyhich all haue greater rents. Moreouer it hath 25000. soantaynes and 100. stone Bridges.

DESCRIPTION OF PORTINGALL.

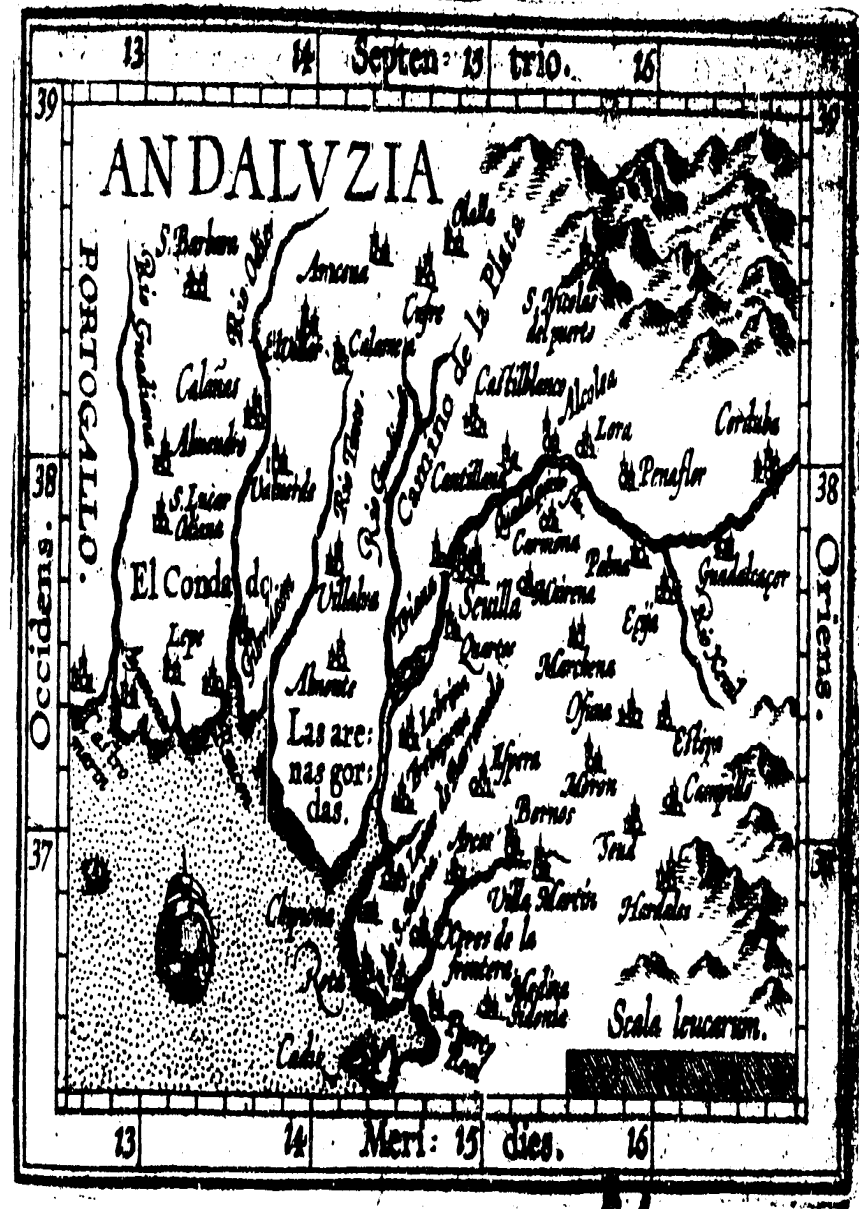


ANDALVSIA.

The Prouince of Andalusia stretcheth almoste from the beginninge of the straights of Gibraltar vntill the riuier Guadiana. In beautie, riches and fertilitie it surpasseth all the prouinces of Spayne. The auncient vriters were vvoonte to call the same Betica, butt sence it vvas called VVandalicia from the VVandalles, whiche possessed the same, whence by corruption it is nowe called Andalusia. This prouince was called by *Plinius Conuentus Hispanie*, beeinge aboute all other most plentiful of frutes, graine, foule and flocks of cattel, especiallie of gennett horses, att this present it containes about 200. citties, whereof Siul is the Metropolitan, vnder whose Iurisdiction are 20. thowfande villages: shee is scituared vpon the lefte bancke of the riuier of Guadalquivir otherwile called Betis, it is the fairest cuttie of all Spaine, enuironed wih beautifull walles, in her circumfereme are 6. miles rounde, moreouer beautified wih many magnificent and statlye buildings of churches of Pallaces and monasteries. The countrie rounde about yeeldeth greate store of frutes as oyle winde, and corne withe a woode of oliuee trees neere the same, whiche containes in lenghte 30. leagnes. The weelthe thereof maye soone be iudged, for the Arche-bysshops rents passe aboute 100. thowfande crownes, the capitoll 120 thowfande, the buildings 30. thowfande, the monalterye of the Gertosins 25. thowfande crownes, leauinge aboue two thowfande benefices disperfed through the diocese, and so manye couentes of fryers and Nunneries, hospitalls, and dyuers other places of deuotion, all of them mozte ritche. Moreouer the trade and nauigation makes in very ritche, beeinge that twice ayeere the flete est th'Indies comes to vnlade there, in so much that the the same and other manifelde trades, yeelde the kinge in custome, and other duries yearly a million and a halfe of golde. On th'other side of the riuier is the castel of Triana, or house of Inquisition. There are in Andalusia many other Important citties videlicet Eccisa, Xerez, Jaen, Baessa, Weda, Anduiar, Cerdna, Marchena with many other goode places.

ANDALVSIA.

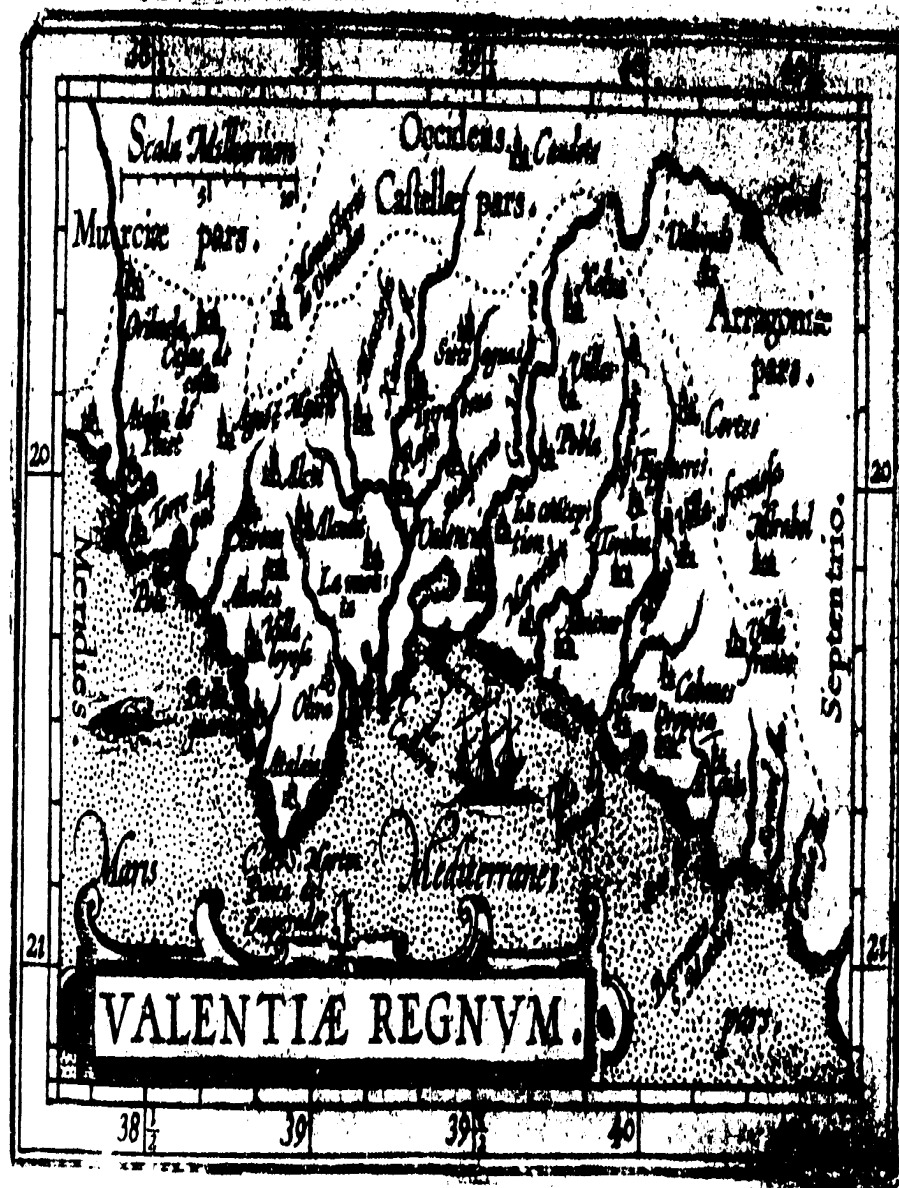
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THE KINGDOME OF VALENTIA.

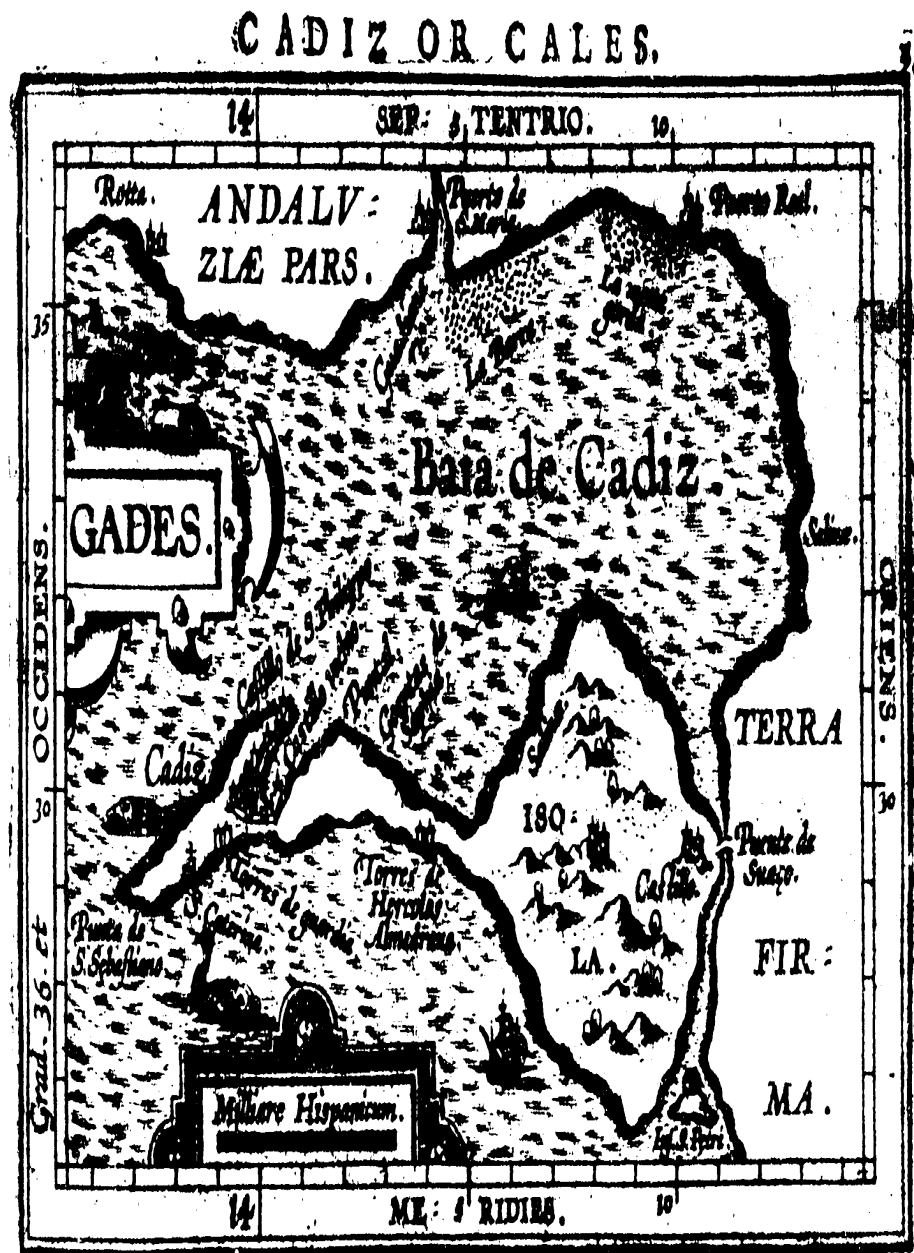
THIS Prouince taketh her name from the metropolitane cittie thereof called Valencia, although therein are two other cities called Horiuela and Segorbia. This countrie is endowd with the moſte ſweeteſt and temperateſt aire of all Spaine, beeing full of gardens and other pleaſaunte places, wherein growe a greate quantity of ryce ſugar and other frutes. The countrie is moiſtened by the rivers Moruedra Millar, Guadalauiar Xucar and Segora, her Port is that of Alicante auncientlie called Illicia. The corne yeeldes ſitie ſixe for one, and one grayne of barlie hath prouced ſitie ſixe eares. Amongſte others there are in this Realme twoo mountaines Mariola and Penam goſoſa are their names, vvhether diuerſe precious phificall rootes and hearbes are gathered. At Loder are mines of golde, at Burioll of ſiluer, At Pinistrat and at Iabea of yron, at Piacent of Alabaſter, in diuers ſundrie places mines of allum, lyme, and plaſter, and at Cape Martin are many ſalte pitts. In this prouince are made many & diuers faire veſſels of purſelaine, to theyr greate benefit. About 4 leagues from valencia, is a very faire lake wherein they vſe muche to fiſhe, and fowle vvith greate paſtyme, out of vvhiche lake alſo the vvatter runneth into other litle pondeſ, vvhere vvhiſte the ſunne is in the ſignes of Cancer, Leo and Virgo it gathereth and thickneth to ſalte, vvhiche happneth in many other places of the coaſte of Spayne. To the eaſte this realme is vvashed by the mediteranean vvaues. In the northe ſhe neighbours Aragon, to the vveſte ſhe confines vpon boathe the caſtilles, and to the Southwarde vpon the kingdome of Murcico. Shee receiued the title of kingdome about the yeare 788 accordinge as Petrus Methinenſis and Petrus Anthonius Beuleurs doe recorde.

THE KINDOME OF VALENTIA.



CADIZ OR CALES.

BY Strabo, Plinie and others it seemes, as though by Gades (for so in was called) they ment two llandes: but Mela, Solin, Dionisio, Tolome and others speake but of one, vvhich they call Sadira with a citie of the same name. At this present is remaining butt one llande much deminished by the inundation of the sea, and is by the Spaniards called Cadiz, wherein is a citie of lykenam, and there the bishop keeps his residence. The gouernour of the place geues himselfe the title of Algezire. By ancient writings and records is iudged that this llande was first inhabited by the Ienicians and Tirians. And some esteeme that Gerion inhabited the same, whose cartell was taken away by Hercules th'Egyptian, or Tirian. Also in this Ile was a temple of the saide Hercules, molte famous through the founder thereof, the ceremonies, riches, and antiquities. And Sueton. Writeth that Cesar therein sawe Alexanders picture, and further he reporteth that in this Ile was a fountayne of sweete freshe water, the wiche by a contrarie operation did drye at the flowinge of the sea, and was full againe when the sea ebbed. Also that there were pillars of brasse, vvhich were engrauen the chardges bestowed for the buildinge of the saide temple: and that the pillars of Hercules were there to be seene: also that there growes a tree lyke vnto the Palme, with the gumme whereof if a glasse be coloured, it maketh the precious stone called Ceraunium. The people are experte and famous for theire navigation, theyr greatest gaine proceeds from salte and tonnye-fishe, whereof they take and salte greate store. The olde writers thinkinge that this Ile had bene the vttermost terme (towards th'Ocean) of the knowen worlde, and therefore called in the vvorldes ende: butt nowve it is called the premontrie of S. Sebstian.



DESCRIPTION OF FRANCE.

IN former times France was deuided in to three principale parts, as Iulius Ceasar reports in his cométaries. Aquitaine, nowe called Gasconie, Celtica, nowe called France, and Belgica or the Inferior Germanie. More ouer by the Auncient authors there were ioyned two other parts vnto the same, called Narbonia, and Allabrogia, wiche is nowe comprehended in Sauoye and Dolphine. This kingdome cheefest prouinces are Prouincia, Dolphine, Bresse, Burgundie, Champagne, Piccardie, Normandie, Britanie, Angiou, Poictou, Santogna, Gasconie and other, wiche are the confines rounde aboute. Within the harte therof is France it selfe, Beaulse, Gastinois, Niuernois, Bourbon, dis Forest, Languedoc, Limosin, Touraine, and others. All wiche prouinces make th: first kingdome of christendome and all vnder the name of France: therefore speaking vniuersalie and in generall, France is to be esteemed one of the most copious and happiest kingdomes of Europe. As well for the healthfull aire, as for the frutefullnesse of the groundes: the countrie beeinge moste fertill, wantinge nothinge but oliues and figgs, whereof yett notwithstandinge it hath good store on the sea coaste of Languedoc and Prouence, where the clyme is more whotter. It is esteemed that the reuenues of France amounte vnto fifteene millions est golde yearlie, fixe belonginge to the churche, one and ane halffe to the kinge, and the reste vnto those wiche haue particular rents and reuennues. It containeth eighene dukedomes, seauenteue Archebishops, 107. bishops. The countrie for the moste parte is plane with some pleasante hilles. There is no parte of Europe better stored wich water, nor excellent riuers small and greate. Onely Brittainie is poore of riuers, butt the sea doeth ingulffe her: sealse so diuersly in to the lande, that it suplyes that defecte. There are no lakes of importance, but diuers ponds very commodious wiche greate store of goode fishe. Generall the men are very prompte of witt, curious, vnstedfaste, desirous of noueltie, ennemies to quiett and peace, geuen muche to pleasure and luste. The nobilitie magnanimous and martiall.

DESCRIPTION OF FRANCE.

15



GASCONIE.

A Quitraine att this present contaynes two ritche provinces videlicet, Guines vnder whose name now goeth Gasconie, and Languedoc, wiche provinces as well th'one as th'other are deuide in diuers countyes and lordships, whereof the cheeffe citties are Bordeaux and Toulouse, wiche cittie of Bordeaux is one of best situated citties in Europe lying vpon the riuier Garonne, wiche hath a floode and an ebbe equall whith the sea, beautified wiche a moste excellent and secure Porte. There are diuers aunciente antiquities to beseene, as the Pallais of Tutele, the wiche was sayde to haue bene dedicated vnto Genius protectour of the cittie, also an Amphitheatre of an ouall forme. The cittie is honoured with a Parliament, there to be helde at certayne tymes, as also which an Archipiscopall seate, and an vniuersitie, wherein the professours of all arts and sciences doe instructt youthe, so that properly it maye be called the garden of the Muses. The countrie produceth greate quantite of excellent wines, wheron theyr greatest trade dependeth. Toulouse is the most auncientest cittie in France, and nexte vnto Paris. It exceeds all others in multitude of people, riches and reputation. It holdeth Parliaments, colledges of arts and sciences sumptuous churches and rare buildings, togeather with wiche the citticens haue suche preuiledges, that they (as it were in a manner) enioye a kinde of libertye like an absolute commonwealthe. Soome doe recorde, that it was builte longe before the destruction of Troye in the time of Deborah that wise woman of Iudea: but howe soeuer it be, there are manye notable Antiquities as well of the Romans and others to be seene. The countrie is fatte, and frutefull and abundant in al what to humane lyffe is requisite.

GASCONIE.

16

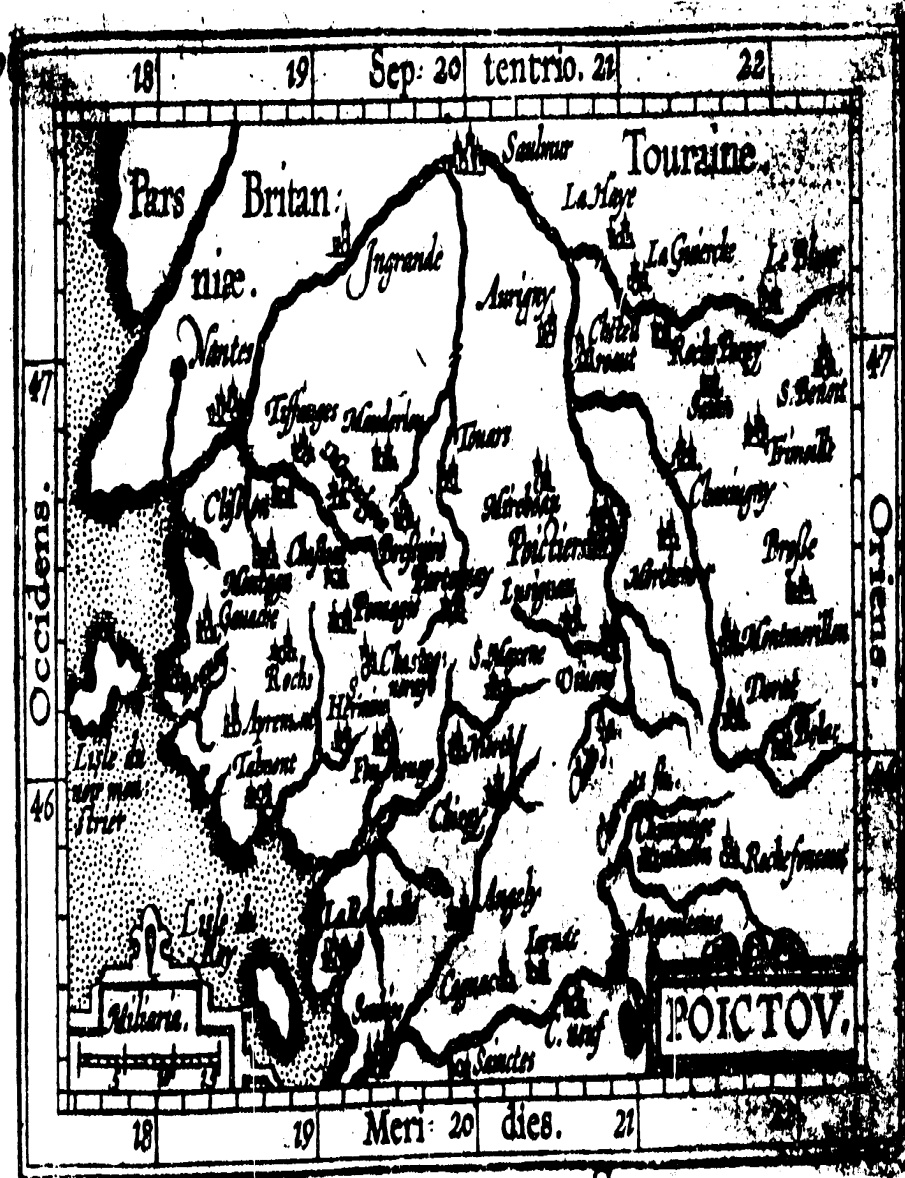


POITOU.

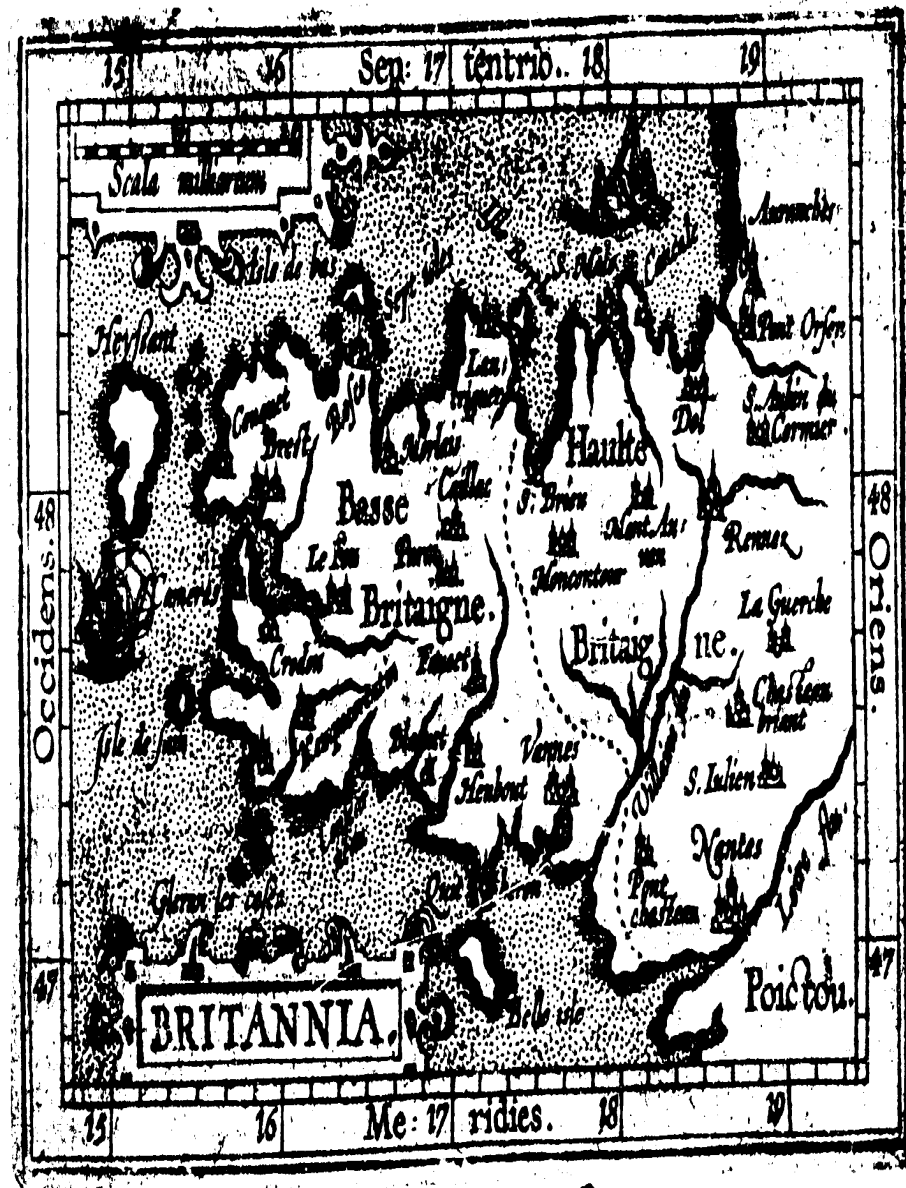
P Solomo and Plini calle the Inhabitants of Poitou *Peetone*, and *Cesar* and *Strabo* call them *Piestones*. This Prouince is deuided into twoo partes, Vitor the higher, and the lower, wiche lower parte confineth in the weste vpon th' Aquitanian sea, and the higher parte in th'easte, confines vpon the countries of Touraine and Berri. The lande is frutefull and most fertill in fructes, cattel, wine, corne, and greate abundance of fishe. They haue exceedinge goode hawkinge and huntinge wiche store of deere and fowle, beeing a verye pleasant contraie. It contaignes 1200. parishes in three bishopricks; wiche are Poitiers, Lucon, and Maltezaiz. VVherof Poitiers is the heade cittie, the wiche if the circumference of the walles be well considered, is the greatest cittie of all France, nexte vnto Paris; but neither the buildings, nor the people are correspondent to the walles. Shee is almoste enuironed rounde wiche the riuer Clain. Her antiquitie is to be seene by her theatre comonli called Arenas by Gallens Pallas, and by the auncient vaults and conducts for water and oulde Romain antiquities. The other citties of accompt are la Roche sur-yron, Talimont, Meloil, Vouuant, Meruant, Breffure, Loudun, Fontenay le conte, all theise being in the higher. Thoe of the lower Poitou are Noyort, Partenaye, Touars, Moncontour, Her-nault, Mirebeau, Chastelleant, weere vnto the riuer Charente is th' Ile of Rees, riche in vvines, th' Ile of Noir wiche yeeldeth muche salte, the Peninsula of Aulene wiche yeeldeth wine & salte, as also th' Ile of Chanett, th' Ile de Dieu or Gods Ilande, our Ladyes Ilande of Bouin; some esteeme that S. Hillarie conuerred this prouince to the christian faith.

POICTOV.

17



L Isle Brittanie is limited by the riuer Loire, the Ocean, Genon, and Angiou, it is a prouince plentiful. In cattell, butter, cheefe, wolfe, fishe, and linnen. Hauinge excelent pasture and campaigirs groundes, the people are greate sea faringe men. The haue yron and leade mines, and in some places siluer mines. The sea yeeldes them greate store of salte, made and compacted by the force of the sunne. It is distinguished in the higher and lower Brittanie, it contaynes nyne citties, whiche her Bishopricks, in whiche three seuerall languages are spoken, whereof euery one hath his prouince and diocese distinguished from th'other. Cornouaille, Saint Paule, and Treguiers speake Bretton, whiche is an anciēt tounge. Rhenes, Dol, and S. Malo speake frenche, Nantes, Vannes, and S. Brien speake the one and th'other, the cheeffe citties are Rhenes and Nantes, in the first the courte and supreme counsaile of all the Prouince is helde beinge one of the auncient citties of Fraunce. Nantes and S. Malo are boath citties of greate trade. The seaperts of moste importance are S. Malo and Brest, the pleasantest place is Dinan, distant fyue leagues from S. Malo vp a prettie riuer, beeinge a place where comonlie the Dukes helde theyr residence. The Bretons busie them selues more about husbandrie, then ought elce, they make many voyages to newfound lande, and bringing thence greate store of fishe withe them, (together with theyr other marchandises) they transporte to dyuers other countries, to theyr greate gaine and worthye benefitt.



THE Dukedome of Normandie to the east confines vpon the Ile Fraunce at the river Epta, vvhiche passeth by the cittie of Gisors. To the vveste in borders vpon Britanie, from whiche it is separated by the riuer of Crenon, northwarde it hath the sea, and to the southe it hath the countrie of Mayne. This dukedome is deuided in two by the riuer Seine, beeing moste copious of all sorts of Marchandise and all manner of trafficke, whiche they receiue by reason of propinquitie of the sea and the comoditie of this riuer Seine, it yeeldinge them a greate treasure, onlie for customes of ferraines goods, and the transportation of the countries comodities. The people are the moste subtilest, aptest, and moste ingenious of all Fraunce, affable, curteous, and greatelie enclined to learninge, the comon sorte vse moste to deale whiche vvoies and to make clothes, the countrie produceth no vvine, vnlesse that about Caen some smale quantitie be growinge, but for the moste parte in the countrie they drinke cyther. But in the citties they haue beere and vvine brought from other places. The cheefe cittie is Roan, and is one of the notablest in Fraunce for her trade and trafficke, shee is also very famous in other countries, vvealthie and populous. Shee hath an Archebishop ouer her vvhose iurisdiction extendeth vntill the riuer of Oyle, and the towne also called by the name of the bridle of the saide riuer namelie Pont oyle. This cittie of Roan is situated for the moste parte vpon the riuer of Seine, the vvhiche is her porte beeing the saide riuer, being nauigable for greate ships, the vvhiche euery floode and ebbe continuallie arise and deperte. The riuer also is beautified vvhiche a faire high large bridge, builde of faire square stones. Leues the twelfthe inuested the same cittie vvhich the title of Parliament, vvhiche often is helde there. The other citties of Normandie are Auranche, Argences, Ailancon, Falaise, Fecamp, Nervv hauen, or haue de grace S. Vallery, Lisieux, Caen, Constance, Manta, S. Michell, and diuers others vvalled towne, vvhiche id number are esteemed to be four score.



THE DVKEDOME OF ANGIOV.

IN former times this Prouince was but a countie, but in the yeare of our Lorde 1530. the title of a dukedome was purchased to it, eastwarde it confineth with the countries of Touraine and Vendosme, westwarde it hath the Brittainye, Southwarde Poitou, and to the north it borders vpon the counties of Mayne and Lauall. This Prouince althoug not equall in largenesse to many in Fraunce, yet in frutefullnesse and fertillitie, it geues place vnto none, beeing enriched of it selfe, with all thing necessarie vnto the humane lyffe. The wines that growe in it are moſte excellent goode, the cattell also very faire and good, beautilous woodes, forests, and feedes, manye faire lakes, riuers, fountaines, and pondes, whiche yeelde greate plentie of good fishe, especiallie the riuier Loire, whiche is the cheeffest, and is called the father of all other riuers in Fraunce, wher in also within the compasse of this Prouince. There entre, about 40. other riuers: they haue greate store of Alabaſtre or marble in the mountaynes, as also greate store of blewe stone, whiche they cliue, and make sklars of to couer theyr houses, there are diuers faire citties, wherof Angiers is the head cittie, scituated vpon the riuier Mayne, whiche passeth through the cittie beautified with a faire stone bridge, her antiquitie apeeres by the ruines of an olde theatre neere vnto the cittie, it hath also a castell standinge vpon a mounte, hauinge fourteene statlie Turrets. Moreouer a faire colledge founded by Lewis the 11. Duke of Angiou, the other citties are Samur, Belleforest, Beauge, and diuers others.



THis Prouince is almoste in the midst of Fraunce, the countrie grounde very frutefull of corne, wine, and other frutes, adorned with faire feeldes and pleasant pastures, with greate store of cattell. They make muche clothe, and haue a greate trade in theyr woollles, the more because of the comodious vses of the small riuers, whiche lyke vaynes runne through this countrie, and are in number twelue. The head citty is Bourges in former tyme called Auarica, it hathe an Archebifhop and a goodlye vniuersitie of all sciences and disciplines, insomuche (as Iohn Calemeus writeth) it maye be called the honour of trewe learninge, and the storehouse of learned men. The citty it selfe is famous, auncient, and very stronge, it hathe seauen gates, seauen suburbs, seauen colledged churches, seauentenne Parishes, twoo Abbies, and one sumptuous hospitall. There are yearlie seauen fayres helde, wher in are solde greate store of clothe. There are diuers apciente monuments to be seene, especiallye an Amphitheatre and a towre of immesurable greatnesse. Vnder the subiection of this citty are diuers other townes, as Aignam, Argenton, Chasteau rous, Ysoldum, Mehum, Shatres, and Sancerre, wiche is intitued the countie of Sancerre. And there growes that moste excellent wine, so muche esteemed throughout all Fraunce, called wine of Sancerre. In all they accompte three and thirtie walled townes. About S. Satur there are diuers excellent pasture groundes, and there also is a most riche Abbye enuironed whiche walls and towers, the Abot thereof bedinge gouernour of the citty.



LIMANIA OR BEAVVOISIS.

Some Authours esteeme that this Prouince was called Limania by reason of the muddie and boggie grounds (by the Lattins called Limo) whereof this countrie is full. Other some called Allimanie from the nourishment of the lande, the lenghte of this countrie is about twentie leagues and about eighte in breathe. It containes a parte of Auvergne from the bridge of la veille Briuat, vntill Ganat. The countrie is faire and delectable abundant in graine, wine, hunnie, cartell, horses, saffran, nuts, oignons, pastures, forests, fountaines, riuers, bathes, lakes, siluer mines, good and honourable famillies, stronge holdes, and of good trades and trafficke. The cheeffe cittie is Clermonte, the whiche Belleforest in his writings doeth affirme to be the famous cittie of Gergouia, whiche is mentioned by Ceasar in his Cométaries, where vercingetorise Kinge of Auvergne helde his residence, yet other doe holde, that, that cittie was situated vpon the hill of Gergoye, where yet at this presente dyuers auncient ruines and monuments are to be seene. The cittie is stronglye walled, beautified with faire buildings. Neere vnto it is the riuier Tireteno with a bridge made of the water of a fountayne, in lenghte 30. braces, eight in bredthe, and sixe in thickeesse, This riuier hathe a propertie most wonderfull, that (accordinge to the reporte Petrus Belonus in his obseruations) it conuerteth to stone all what it toucheth, and that the saide bridge neere Clermont is come of the water, and more ouer that often they are forced with instruments to cut the stones ther by to maintaynes the ouuerture of the bridge, whiche elce woulde close vp, to the wonderfull admiration of all the beholders,

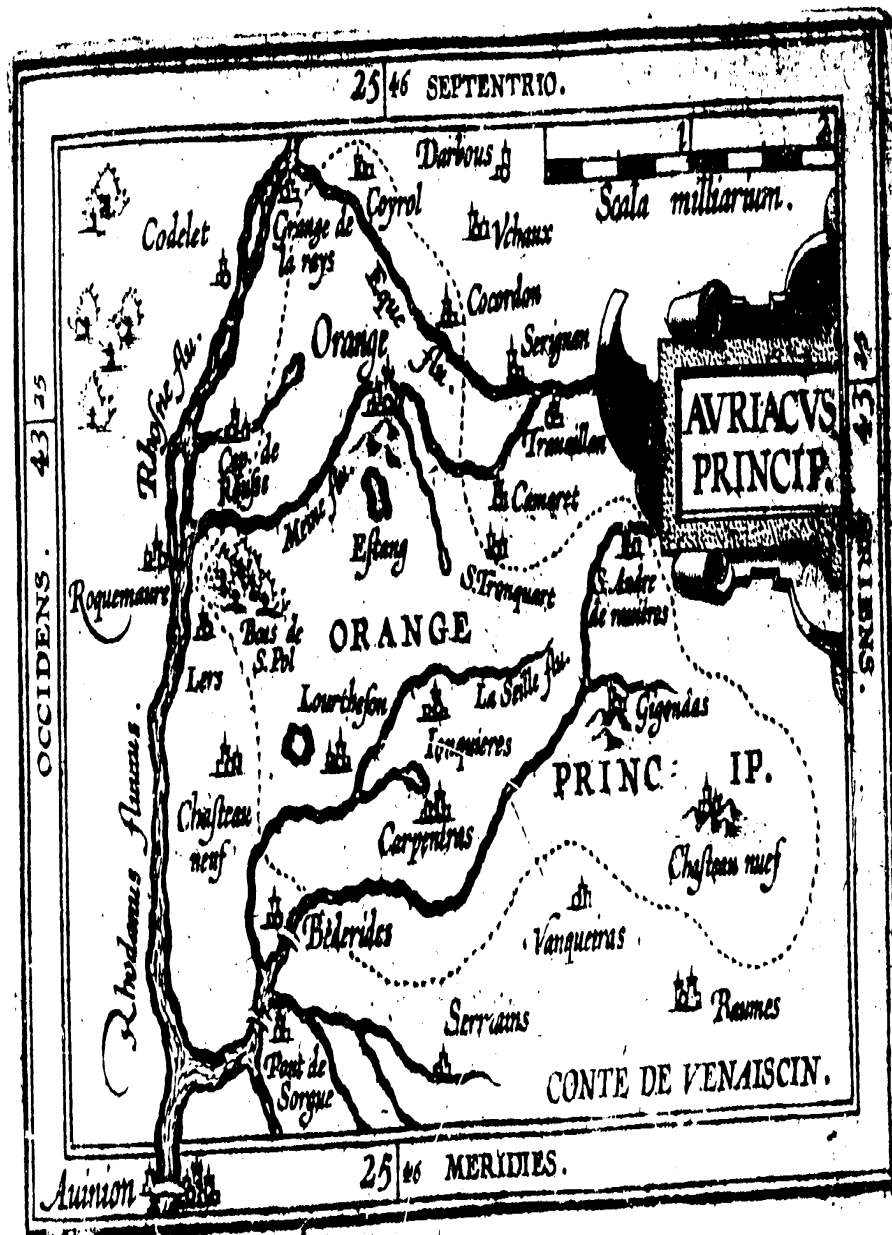
LIMANIA OR BEAVVOISIS.

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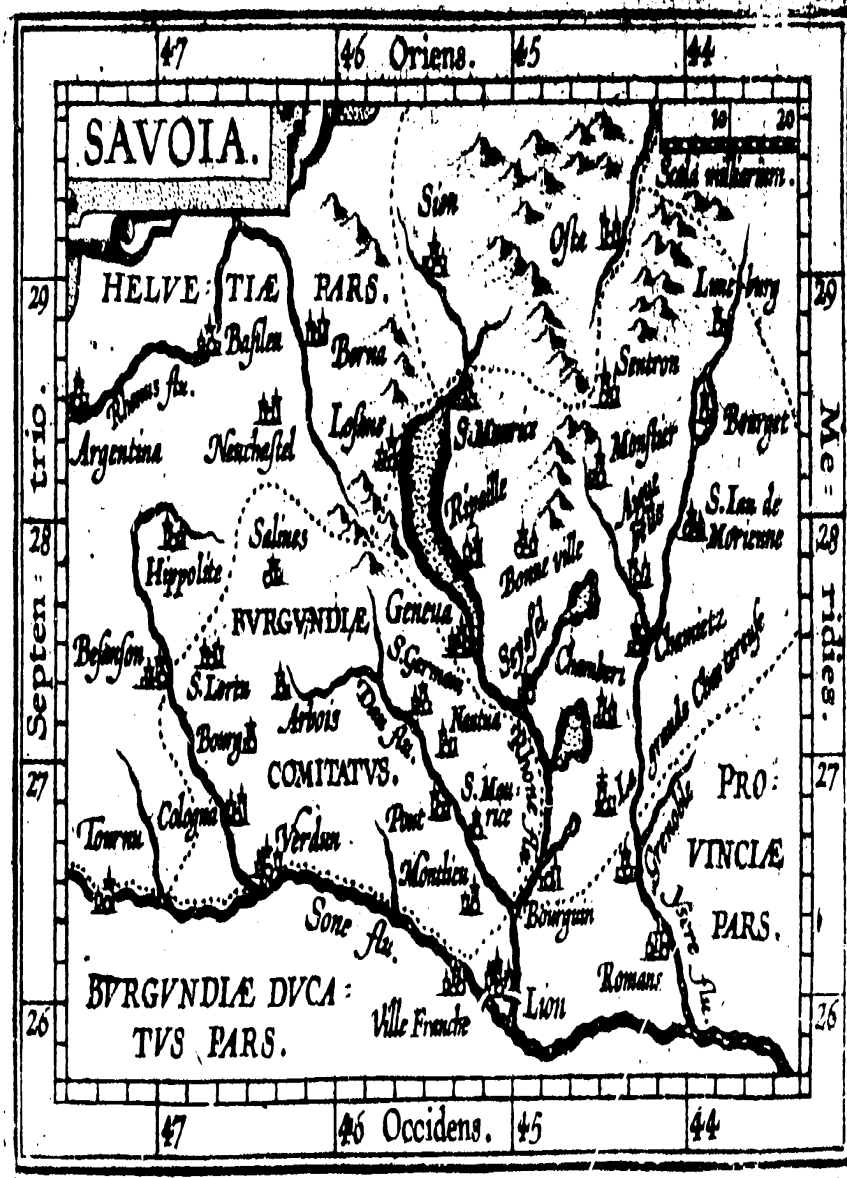


THE SOVERANITIE OR PRINCIPAVTIE OF ORANGE.

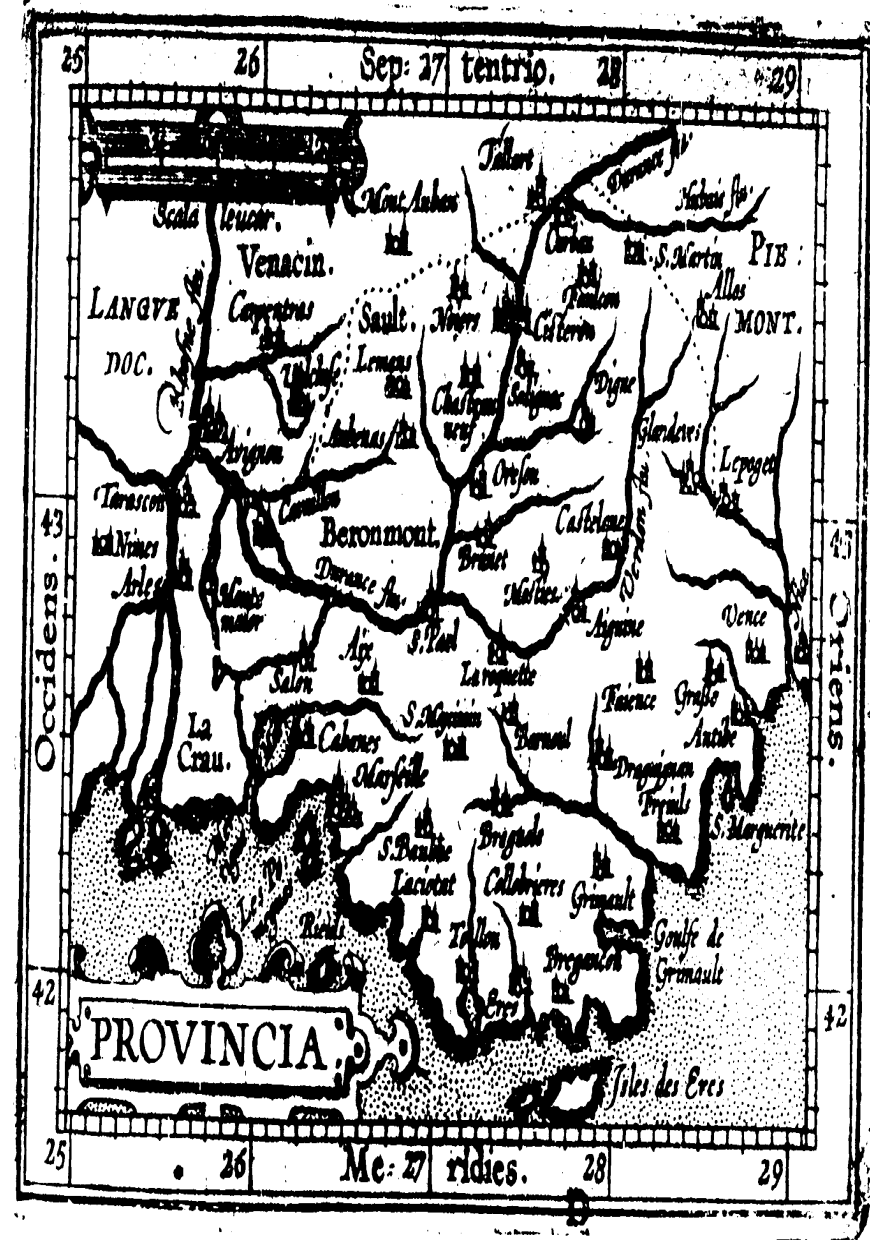
THIS Lordship or Souveranitie of Orange taketh the name from the cittie of Orange, lying vpon the riuer of Argence, which floweth from the countie of Dyois. In which cittie there is a moste high hill, and on the top thereof an auncient castell, wher in the Princes of Orange sometimes helde theyr residence. This cittie hath bene alwaies famous by reason of her rare and wonderfull antiquities, amongst which is seene a triumphant Arche of most rare and excellent workmanship, with other buildings of rare and admirable bignesse and skill, especialy a theatre builded of square stone of such beautie as in all Fraunce there is not the lyke. The Prince of this countie acknowledges no superiour as beinge an absolute Lorde, the boundes of this countie are Languedoc, Dolphinie, and the venusine countie, belonging to the Pope, whereof Avignon is the cheeff and principall cittie.



The Sauoyans heere to fore were called Allobrigij, and this countrey nowe containes all what before was occupied by the Sabatians, Iugnaunians, hiconians, Tricorians, Intimellians, Voconciens, Lepontians, Latobrigians, Meduallians, Cerronians, Carorigians, Veragrians, Nantuaris, Sallastians, Tarantassians, and Sedunians, all whiche countreies haue chaunged theyr names. Vnder the dukedome of Sauoye are the countie of Geneua, the Marquisate of Susa, the countrey of Morienna, the Signorie of Tarantaise, of Breugeois, fongigni, Chablais, Vald'oste, the countrey of Vaull de Geis and others, the Duke of Sauoye possesseth lykewise Piemont, the countrey of Bresse wherin are containned the counties of Varaz, Montreuill, Pont de Vaux, Bagey, and other places, the principall cittie of Sauoye is Chamberri, scituated almoste in a hole betweene the mountaynes, yet very comodious, boathe of edifices and faculties. In the time of Haniball it had the title of a kingdome, for Titus Lilius writeth, that there beeing a discorde betweene Bronco and a brother of his aboute the rule and gouernement thereof, Haniball made the peace betweene them possesse the elder. Also Lucius Floro vvriteth that a Kinge of theyrs called Bitulto was taken by Quintus Fabius Maximus, and ther authors of the time of Cesar make mention of a Kinge called Corticus, vvhence the hilles of this countrey are called the Cortican Alpes. Sauoye hath some fertill playne grounde and pleasaunt vallies. Also the cattell fynde pasture on tops of some mountaines, whiche are manye and very high. It hath dyuers lakes, but the moste renouned are the Lakes of Nilla, Bourghetto, and Geneua, Sauoye with her apurtenances containes 800. thousande soules and amongst these 7000. gentlemen, whiche haue reuenues and iurisdicions.



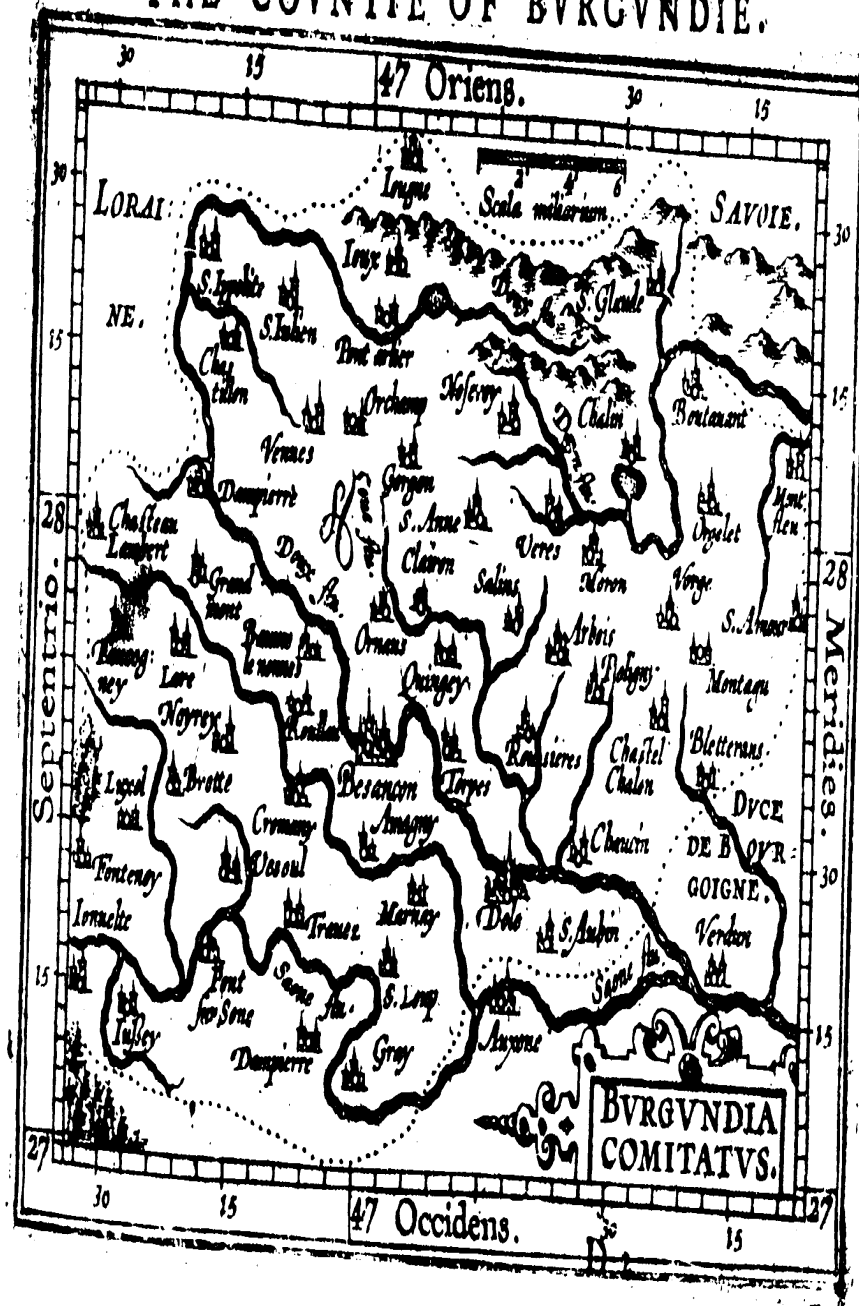
In this mappe is described the vvhole sea coaste of the Narbonian Fraunce or Gallia Narbonensis, now called Prouence and Languedoc. This countie is abundant in all kinde of frueths, it produceth Oranges, Lemons, cittrons, oliues, figgs, and excellent wine, an the Palme trees yeelde as goode frute there as in the Barbarie or Affrica. In this countie are also manye faire citties, vvhich some belonge vnto the Pope, for Aignon was boughte by Clemente the sixte of Queene loane daughter vnto Robert kinge of Naples in the yeare 1352, the veniesin countie (as some clike) was confiscated by the heresie of Raimonde earle of Thoulouse. This citie is growne to be moste famous by reason that for the space of aboute 70. yeares the Popes did holde theyr courts ther in, from the tyme of Clement the fiftte vntill Gregorie the eleuenth, the Metropolitan citie is Narbona lyinge vpon the riuier, and neere vnto the lake of Narbona. Marceilles also is a moste noble citie, it hath a moste excellent faire port, that can contayne greate number of ships, very comodiouslie and a place of greate trade. It is gouerned of it selfe as lykwyse Arles, the courts and parliaments are helde in Aix, vvhich (accordinge to Strabo) was builde by Sextius, who by reason of the warme bathes that are neere vnto it, called it *Aqua Sextias*, thinkinge there to holde a Roman Garison. S. Gerome writs, that neere vnto this citie the Cimbrians were discomfited by Marius. Nismes is an ancient citie and worthie of consideration, for her Amphitheatre and other monuments of wonder, beeing there also to be seene a pipe or conducte vnder the earthe, whose channell passeth crosse vnder the riuier Rhodane, and so cometh out into another citie, moreover there is to be seene the royall pallas of Plotina, built by the Emperour Adrian. In Montpilliers was wonte to be the moste famous colledge and studie for physikall and lawe, matters of all Europe, there are diuers other citie, lyinge some in barren places, and some in fruitful soyles, for the groundes that lye neere vnto the Rhodane or the sea are generallye abundant of all sorts of frutes that growe in Europe.



THE COVNTIE OF BVRGVNDIE.

Burgundie is deuided into twoo parts, to wit, the highe and the lowe Burgundie, the lower hath the title of dukedome, and appartaynes vnto the crowne of Fraunce, the higher hath the title of Counte, and appartaynes vnto th' Empire, and was sometime inhabited by the Sequaniās. At this present it is deuided in three parts, where of the cheefe gouuernements are Gray, Dole, and Salines, the countrie is not great, for in lengthe it containes not aboute nyntie miles, and in breadthe not about 60. Yet by reason of th' incredible encrease and fertilitie of corne, wine, fische, salte, and all other things. It maye be thought the abridgement or compendium of all Fraunce, it containes in all twentye three walled townes, inhabited with most magnanimous and warlike people, twelue particular countyes, one hundreth and threescore Lordships. Graye is a cittie scituated vpon the riuer Saone ritche in many things, endowed with a frutefull soyls. Dole lyeth on the riuer Doux, and by reason of her vniuersitie she is the most renownedst of all the countie. Salines is vpon the riuer Forica, famous through the great and high salte fountayne, whence they haue a greate quantitie of most excelent and exceedinge white salte. In this countie also is the auncient imperiall cittie of Besançon metropolitan vnto either Burgundie, whiche is a most beatuous and delectable scituation, enuironed rounde aboute with faire planted vignes, sweete gardins, and pleasant woods. The riuer of Doux (abundant of fische) passeth thorough the cittie, and enuironeth a parte thereof, and because it is scituated at the foote of the mountraynes, it is helde for the store house of all the Countie. The inhabitants or Burgundians haue alwayes borne the name and renowne of goode fouldiours.

THE COVNTIE OF BVRGVNDIE.

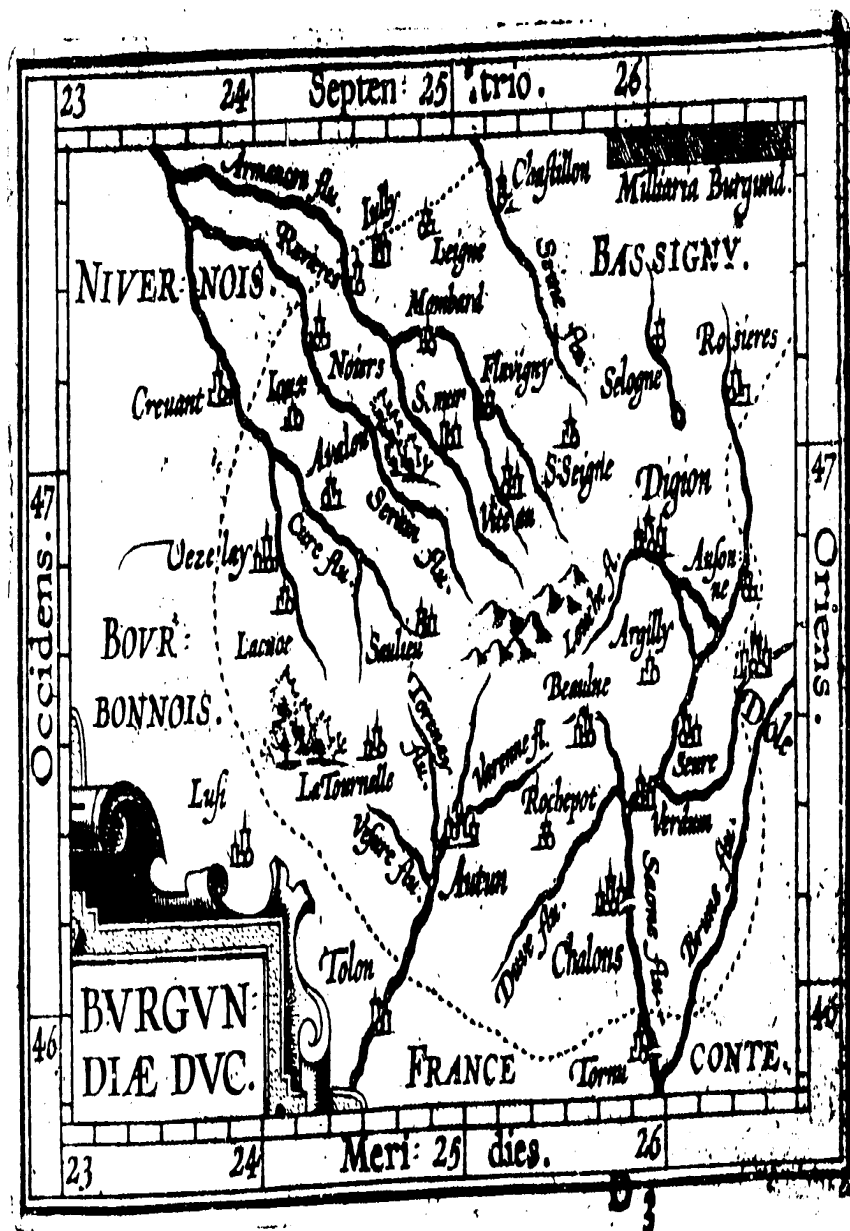


THE DVCHYE OF BVRGVNDIE.

The duchye of Burgundie beginneth at the confines of Langres, a cittye seated on the top of the mountayn Vogesus, and reacheth vntill the prouince of Lionois, this duchye vvas some tymes helde by the Autunians, vvhiche now are those of Autun, now it is called Digion, lyinge vpon the riuer Louche, vvhiche yeeldes them greate plentie of fishe. It vvas sometymes the place of residence of the Dukes, now it is the seate for the prouinces courts and Parlements, to be helde in the countye grounde aboute it, is very frutefull, and in the neighbour mountaynes growveth greate store of vvine. Some esteeme that the same vvas builde by th' emperour Aurellianus, it is very stronge and vvell furnished vvith munition. Neere vnto it there are tvvoo small hilles, vpon one of them standeth the castell of fontenes, vvhere S. Barnarde vvas borne, vpon the other is the vvonderfull forte of Talant. Nexte vnto this cittie the citie of Beaulne is the seconde, sumptuous for the rare edifices, and most inuincible by the reason of the stronge cittadell, vvhiche Lewis the tvvelthe made therto. It hath an hospitall of that beautye as it equalleth the courte of any prince vvhat soeuer, the soile yeeldeth molte excelent vvine, there neere vnto is the excelent monasterie of Cisteaux, seated in a moiste place full of small vvoods, takinge her name from the monye cesterne of vvater vvhiche it hath. It vvas builde by Duke Otho in the yeare 1098, contaynes vnder her iurisdiction 80. other monasteries as vvell of tryers as of nunnes. The citie of Autun, vvhiche sometyme vvas helde the heade citie of the dukedome, is very auncient. At this present are seene dyuers olde ruines of Theatres, statues, Pillars, Piramides, and other monuments, vvhiche testifie her antiquitie, the other citties are Mascon, Challon, Sondon, Chastillon, flaigne, Solonge, Noers, and others.

THE DVCHYE OF BVRGVNDIE.

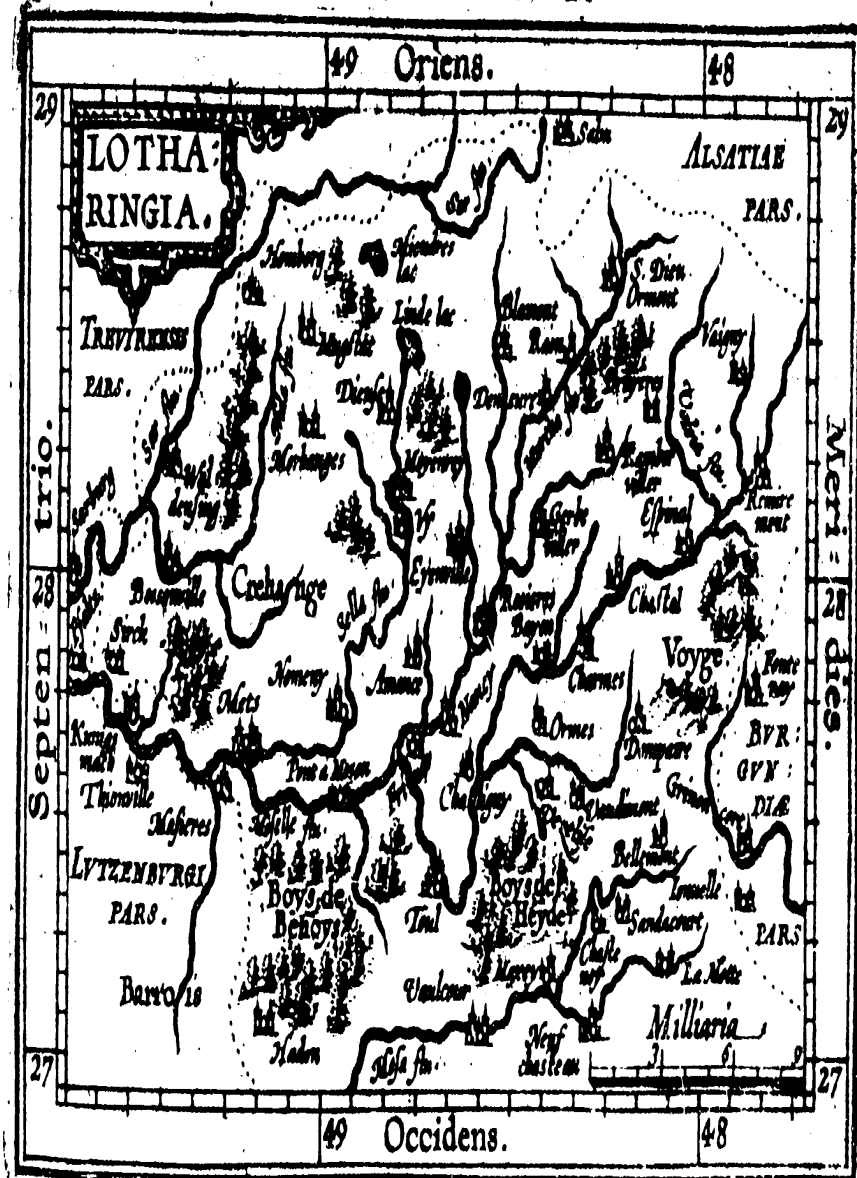
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L O R R A Y N E.

Lorraine sometime was called Austrasia, but it was sence called Lotharingia, by Lothaire nephew to th' emperour Charlemaine, and nowe Lorraine. It was a kingdome, and was deuided into twoo parts, the one was called the lower, wherof the cittie of Collen was the metropolitan, the other was called the higher, wherof the cittie of Metz was the cheefe, nowe it hath the title of Dukedome, where with are comprehended the countyes of Vandemont, Verdun, Blamont, Demanchi, della Marche, the Marquisat of Ponts, and other Lordships, it hath foure noble riuers, Mosa, Mosella, Muerta, and Sara, it reacheth from Astenne, whiche lyeth on re Mosa, vntill Darne the lenghte of 4. dayes iourneye, and from Barleduc vntill Biscia three dayes iourney. It contaynes thred bishopricks, Metz, Verdun, and Toul. The cheefe cittie, where the Dukes the residence is, is called Nancy. Metz was woonte to belonge vnto th' empire, but the Frenche tooke it in the yeare 1252. Barleduc is a greate citie, as also S. Nicolas, Espuall, Lumenille, Ponta Mosen, and others prettye townes, whiche make suche a conformed state, that it maintaines it selfe amidst ennemies and neighbours of great power, non onely by power and strenghte, but also by theyr counsaile, it abondes in corne, wine, fleshe, and salte, it yeeldes 500. thowlande crownes yearlye income, wherof 200. thowlande are gained by fixe salte pannes of greate importance, and the reste from the woods, waters, corne, feeldes, cattel, and siluer mines, also it hath a lake of fourteene miles in circuit, which yeeldes the Duke sixteene thowlande Frankes or sixteene hundreth ponds yearlye.

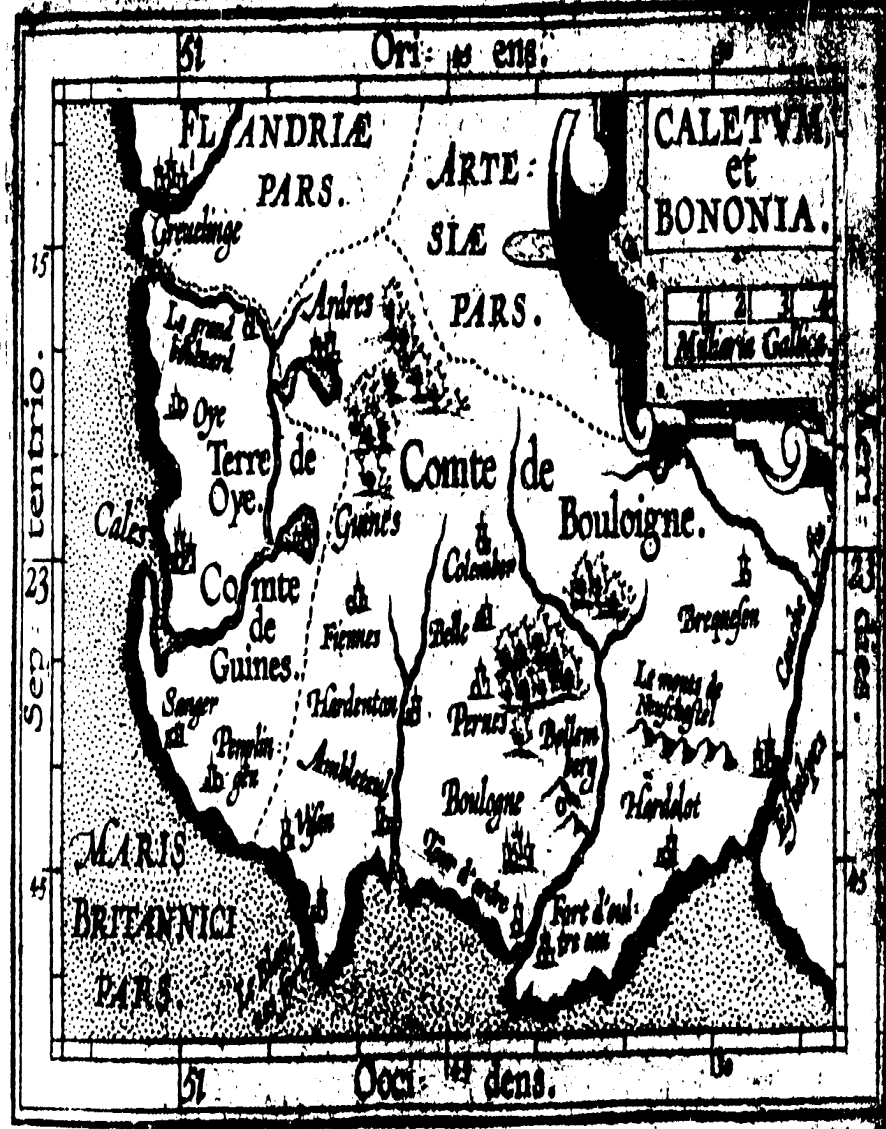
L O R R A Y N E.



THE COVNTRE OF CALLAIX AND BVLLOINE.

In this mappe is comprehended the lande whiche once so longe tyme was helde by the Englishe in Fraunce. The countie of Cya contaynes Guines, Ardres, Hames, Blarnea, and Calles, and in this laste the englishe helde theyr staple for woole, wiche from thence was transported to Brudges in Flanders, this citie is square in forme, almoste rounde aboute begirt with semie grounde, and at the sea side it hath a sure porte, although but small, wich a forre at th'entrie thereof called the risbanke, and beeinge neere vnto Englande, (as but seauen leagues betweene either shore) it hath bene the continuall and moste vsed passage from one Realme into th'other. Calles was some tymes called *Portus Icius*, although some holde that it was Bulloine that was called so, beeinge the distance from thence to Douer almost equall with Callaix. But *Rhenano* writes that Bulloine was called *Gessoriacus Portus*. In the countie of Bulloine are twoo citties, to wit, the higher and lower Bolloine, but the lower can hardlie be called citie as beeinge in a manner a suburbe to the higher, without any walles, and before the yeare 1544. whiche tyme the valliant Englishe beseedged the vpper towne, this lower towne was but a viladge. The vpper towne standeth on a highe hill, and hath bene meruailouslye fortified and strenghtened by Kinge Henry the seconde, betweene the one and other towne there is the space of a hundredth paces or som what more, yet the victorious Kinge Henry the eighthe of Englande yvonne the same and helde it a greate vvhile, it hath a faire church, dedicated to S. Nicolas, and a couent of fryers minorits, neere vnto the lower towne (vvhiche standeth harde at the sea side) standes a very highe stone tower, the vvhiche some esteeme vvas builte by Ceasar, the Frenche call it the towre of ordre. The countie grundes of Callaix and Bolloine are of small goodnesse or benefit, by reason of the greate multitude of vvhods, also the sandye grounde neere the sea.

THE CONTRIE OF CALLAIX AND BVLLOINE. 29

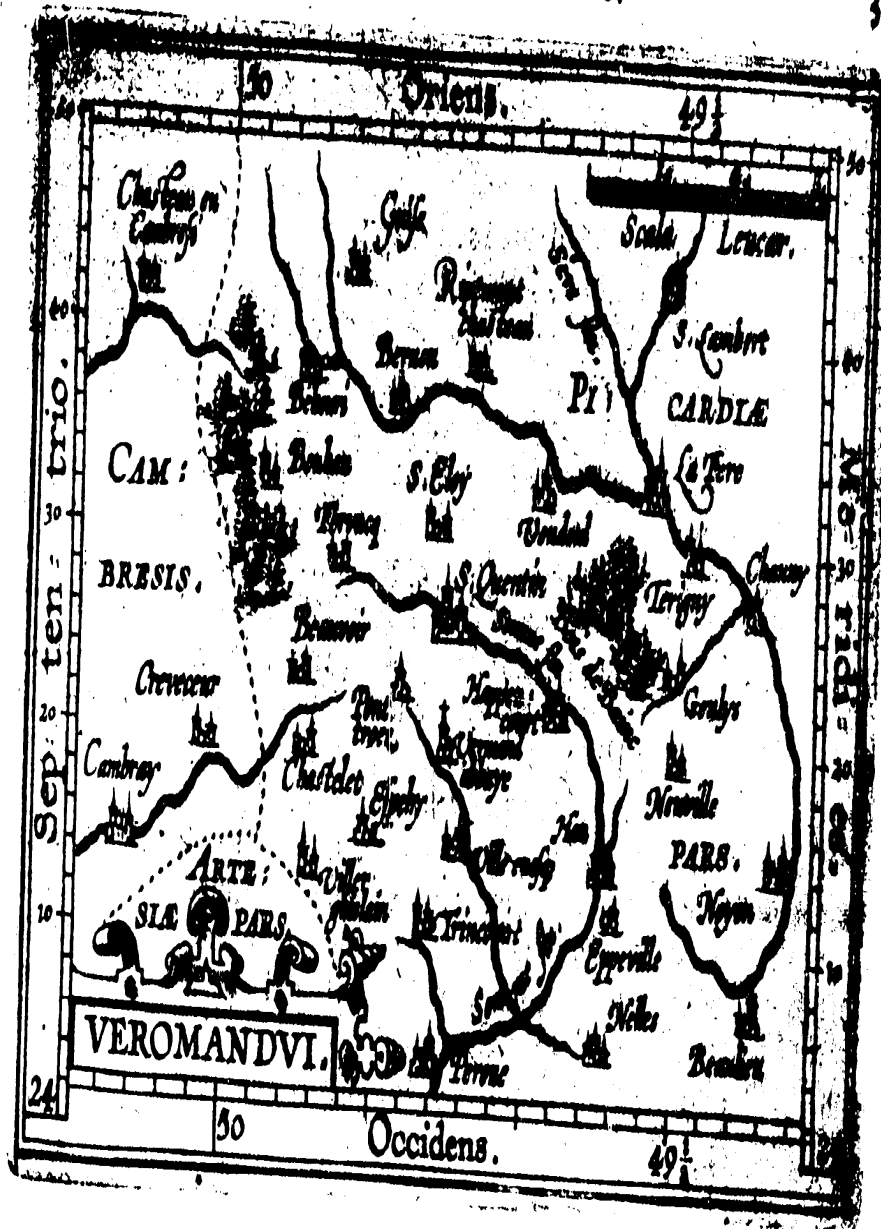


VERMANDOIS.

The people of this province were sometyms called Veromandui, of whiche the countie yet detaineth the name, and is called Vermandois, the cheffe cittie is S. Quintins, lying vpon the riuer Sonne, whiche was taken by Phillip Kinge of Spayne Anno 1557, with the deathe of manye of the deffendaunts, but the peace instantly followinge thereon, it was restitued vnto the crowne of Fraunce with Ham and Chastellet, wiche were taken in the saide warre. Iacob Marchantius writs that this cittie was called *Augusta Veromanduorum*, but Robert Cenalis saith, that this Augusta was wholy ruined, thereof nothinge restinge but an Abbie about two milles from S. Quintins, whiche before was the episcopall seate, and nowe is transported to Noyon, by S. Medarde the Bishop thereof. In the very same time, when the Vandalls came into Fraunce in this countie, the originall of 2 famous riuers are to be seene, to wit, of the Somme and of the Scalde, whiche beginne not farre the one from the other, as also the riuer Perona, all whiche is containd in Picardye.

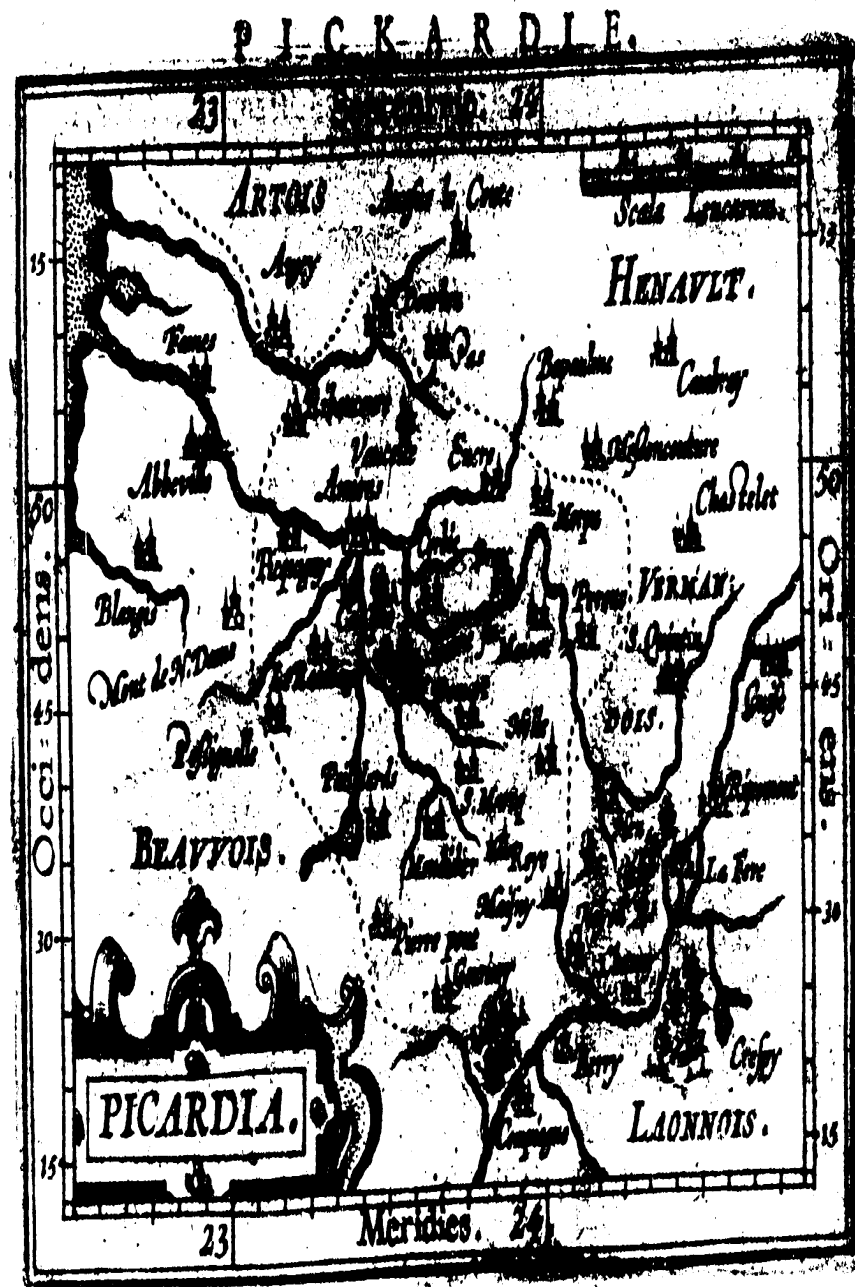
VERMANDOIS.

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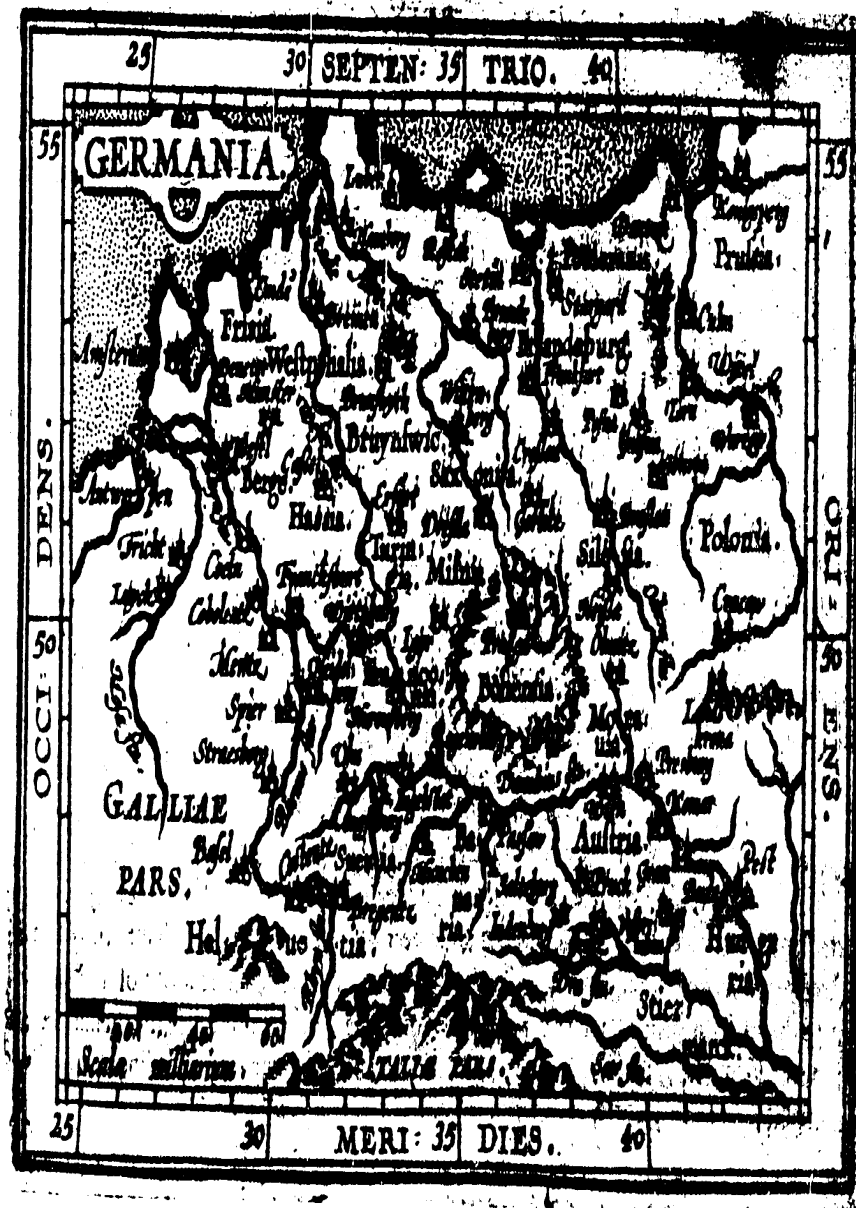


PICKARDYE.

The naeme of Pickardye (as the frenche them selues affirme) as it is not verry auncient, so knowe they not from whence it is deryued. This Prouince is parte of the Belgicke Fraunce, (or Gallia Belgica,) and was in former adges inhabited by the Ambianians, Belonacians, and Veromandians or Romandians, whiche (by Ptolome his opinion) are nowe the inhabitants of Amiens and Beauuois. The riuer Somme (whiche some esteeme to be the same whiche Ptolome calles Phrudin) is excedinge comodious vnto this Prouince, there by carryenge all necessaries from towne to towne, and also doeth make the lande frutefull and abundant in corne, and is called the storehouse of Paris, wine it yeeldeth none. Although the same be helde more to proceede from the negligence of the people in not plantinge of vvines, then any wayes by defect of either of the ayre or the ground. It containest two and thirtie citties and walled townes, whereof Amiens is the cheefe, a prettye bigge, and auncient stronge citie, enuironed with the riuer Somme. Vnder the Diocese of this citie is the citie of Abbeuille, whose Strymologie shewes the name to be but newe, for in Lattin it is called Abbatis villa, whiche signifies that from an Abbye it hath bene builte vp to a goodlie citie, and cheefe citie of the countrie Pontieu, so called by reason of the greate multitude of bridges whiche are therein, beeinge the countrie verry femye and muddie, so that without the bridges it can hardlye be trauailed. There abouts standeth Picquigny (whiche by the comon vulgar reporte) is saide to be builte by one pignon a souldiour vnto Alexander, whereby also some thincke that the whole Prouince therefore was called Picardie, there are many other notable citties, and amongst others Guise, whence that famous house of Guise did take her name, the others as namelie Corbie, Royon, Hell, San, Chasteller, Mondidier, &c. Are also all prettye townes, whose perticular discriptions were to tedious to rehearse.



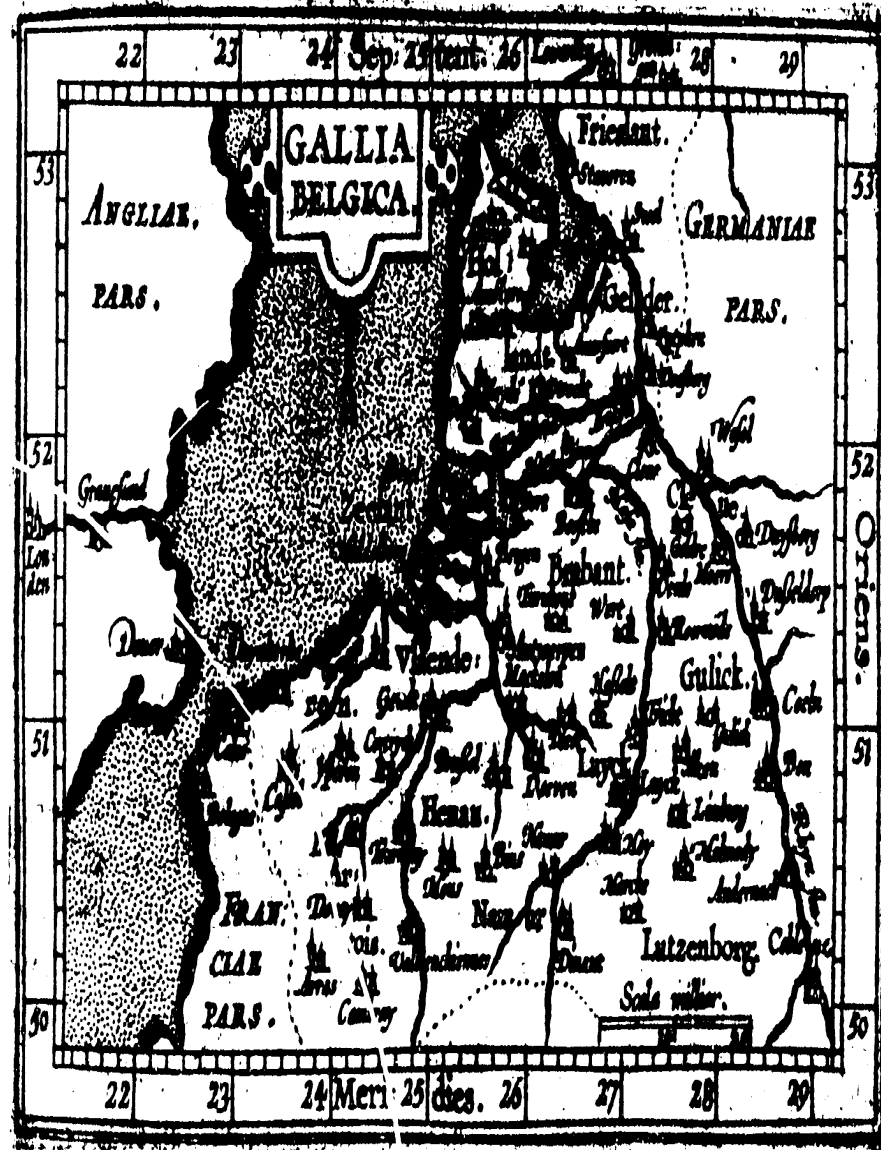
Vnder the name of Germanye are to be vnder stood all the countries whiche vse the dutche tongue, whiche reacheth from the Mase vntill the riuier Vistula, and from th' Alpes vntill the Ocean, (a greac countrie) of forme almost square, longe and broade, either vvaye neere sixe hundred and fiftie miles, full of mightie Duckedomes huge citties, with an infinite multitude of people and cattell, beeing in all Christendome not somany greate countries, comprehended in one name as th. s. For it contaynes firste, Flaunders, Brabant, Hollande, Zelande, Freeflande, and the reste of the seauenteene prouinces, also Danemarke, Pomerlande, Prussia, Saxonye, Collen, Hessen, Misnia, Lusatia, Slesia, Moravia, Bohemia, Franconia, Lutzenbough, Trier, the countie of the Counte Pallattine, Alsatia, Wirtemberge, Swabia, Bauaria, Austria, Suria, Carinthia, the countie of Tirol, vvith Switzerlande, and although that in the Kingdome of Bohemia the dutche tongue is not spoken, yet beeing that the Kinge therof is a Prince electour of th' Empire, and that the Germanie tongue is vsed rounde aboutte the same, it is reckoned amongst the other prouinces of Germanie. This Germanie (vvhiche is respectable by reason of the title of the Romane Empire) is also replenished, vvhiche gallant citties, stronge castels and forts, pleasante frutefull countries, as vvele for corne, vvine, and other frutes, as sweete fountaynes, hott bathes, salte mines, aboundance of mettalles, as golde, siluer, leade, coper, and iron, in so muche that it genes place neither to Fraunce, Italie, nor Spayne. The riuers vvhiche vvater the same and are nauigable, are de Danubie, the Rhyne, the Mase, the Mayne, and the Nicer, vvith dyuers others. It hath dyuers vniuersities and schooles. There are accompted to be therein seauen Archebishops vvith a great number of Bishops, and free citties. This countie hath dyuers lakes, vvherof the cheeffest are those of Switzerlande, Lemano, Nieuborgh, Lucerna, Surich, and Costanza, and vvhere there are no lakes, the countie is suplyd by ponds, vvhiche all are mosse plentifull of fishe, they haue also very many huge and mightie vvoods, and vvilde forests, all vvhiche heere after of each in his dewe place shall be made a breesse discription.



THE NETHER GERMANYE, OR THE LOVVE COUNTRIES.

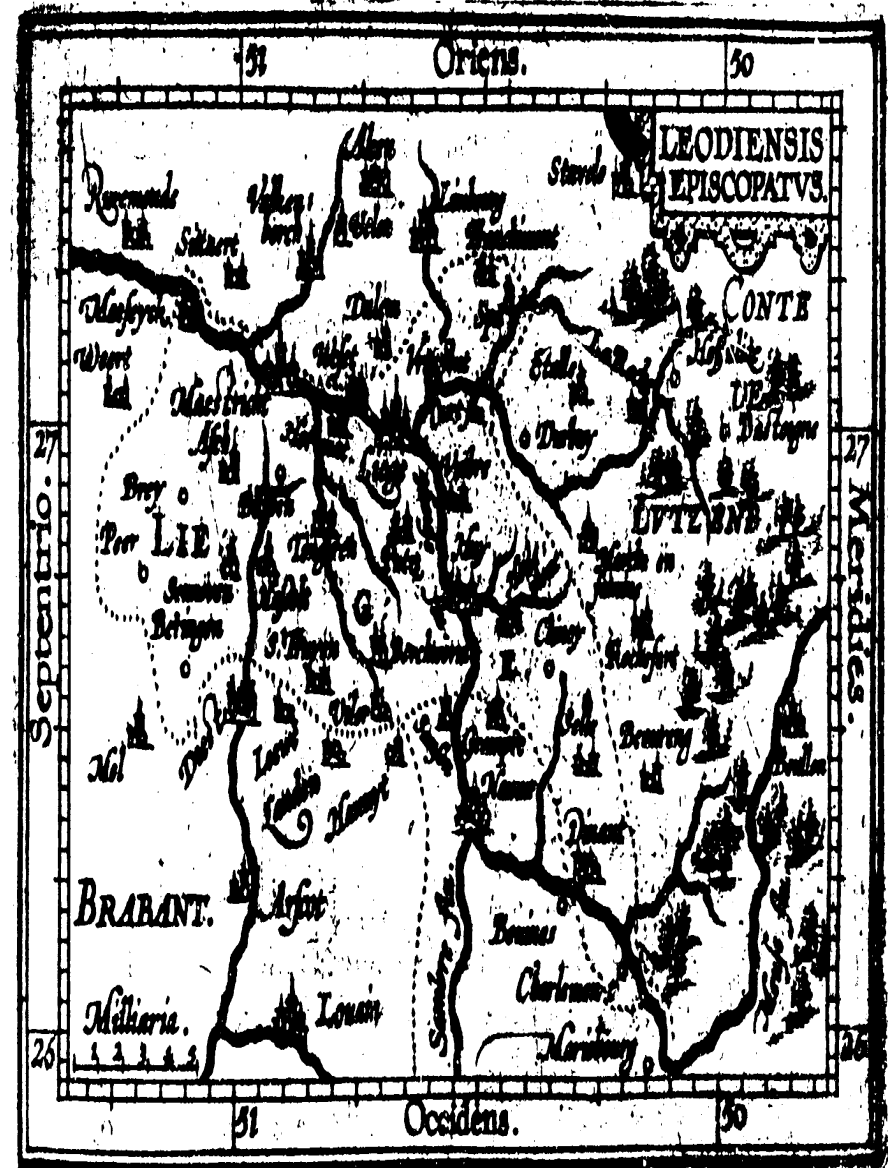
IN this mappe is set forth, not all the Netherlands or Inferiour Germanye, but onlie those parts
which (beinge in all seauenteene provinces) haue bene possessed and claimed by Phillippe the secon-
de sonne vnto the emperour Charles the fiftie, and norre by waye of a dowrye transported to th' Arche-
duke Albertus and Isabella his Dutches daughter vnto theaforenamed deceased Kinge Phillip, vvhiche
seauenteene are these: The dukedomes of Brabant, Limbourgh, Luxembourg, and Gelderlande, The
counties of Flaunders, Artois, Haynolt, Hollande, Zelande, Namur and Zutphen, the Marquisat of the
holye Emperie, the Lordships of Freelande, Mallines, Vtrecht, Oueryssel, and Groeninge. These pro-
vinces are highlye praised by Lewis Guicciardin, who in his records of countreyes reports, that these pro-
vinces contayne to the number of twoo hundred and eight vvalled towncs with ditches and bul-
warks, and about 600 villages, all furnished with steepled churches, besides priuie gentlemen's Farmes,
castells, and forts, vvhich also there are no small number. These countries beginne on theyr east sea
coaste, stretching vntill the river Amysa, comunlie called the Eems, vvhiche is the limite towards th' ocean,
hath theyr neighbour Princes borderinge vpon them, the earle of east Freelande, the Bisshoppe of Man-
ster, the Duke of Cleue, th' Archebischop of Collen, th' Archebischop of Triers, and then the Kinge of Fraunce
vntill the edge of the river Aa, vvhiche is theyr limite to the weste. Th' aire of this countrie although
it be more moite then that vvhiche we call vvell tempered, yet is it esteemed to be moste healthfull and
of good digestion for the inhabitants, vvhiche ordinarie are of heakye disposition, and longe liues,
especialie in the countrie of Kempen, vvhiche is a parte of Brabant. They haue many riuers vvhiche greatlye
reseruenthe the countrie, the chiefe vvhich are the Rhyne, the Mase, and the Schelde. The abounde in cor-
ne and all sortes of frutes, fowre, hurtefull beasts are founde there. More ouer it is (to other countreyes) a
moste straunge thinge, that these Netherlanders but especialie in the citties of Brabant, they can speake
twoo, three, yea some foure, and more languages, although they haue neuer bene out of the lande. The
experience wherof hath bene, and is yet seene in Antwerpe, vvhich not onlie the menne but also the
women speake Flemish, French, Italian, Spanishe, and other languages, accordinge vnto the trades
whiche they vse.

THE NETHER GERMANYE.



THE DIOCESE OF LIEGE, OTHERWISE CALLED LVYCK.

THis countie borders vpon the prouinces of Namur, Limbourg, Luxembourgh, and Brabant, contaynes within it vnder the name of Dioceſe or Biſhopricke the Duchie of Boullion, the Marquiſate of Franchimont, the countie of Haſbania and Loſſe, with diuers baronies, in ſo muche that in this precincte, the cittie of Maſtricht excepted, (the halfe whereof obeith the Duke of Brabant) are contained twentie and ſowre citties, all fortified with ſtronge walles and ramparts, 1700. villages with ſteeples, and dyuers Abbyes and lordſhips. The cheſſe citrie and th'Episcopall ſeate of this countie is called Liege, whence alſo all the lande is ſo named, it is ſituated vpon the Meuse, whiche with two braunches runnes thorough the citrie. The other places are theſe, Poullion, Franchimont, Loon, Borghworm, Tongre, Huy, Haſſelt, Dinant, Maſſicke, Stochom, Biſſen, S. Tron, Viſet, Tuin, Varem, Berinck, Herck, Bree, Pere, Hamont, Siney, Foſſé, and Couin. Theyr biſhop rulles as well in temporall matters as in ſpirituall cauſes. The aire is temperate, the territories beautifull and trutefull of corne and frute, and in ſome places groweth wine, they haue mynes of Iron, leade, brimſtone, and ſome ſmall ſtore of golde. In ſome places are yet ſeene ſome remnants of that auncient and renowned foreſte of Ardenna, but in ſyne the countie is ſo pleaſaunte, ritche, and plentifull, that it is called the Paradice of Preeſts, whiche indeede haue all the gouernment thereof. The inhabitants doe boaste that theyre countie yeelde breade better then breade, harder iron then iron, and fyre whotter then fyre it ſeaſſe, there by to ſhewe the excellencie of theyr graines and mines.

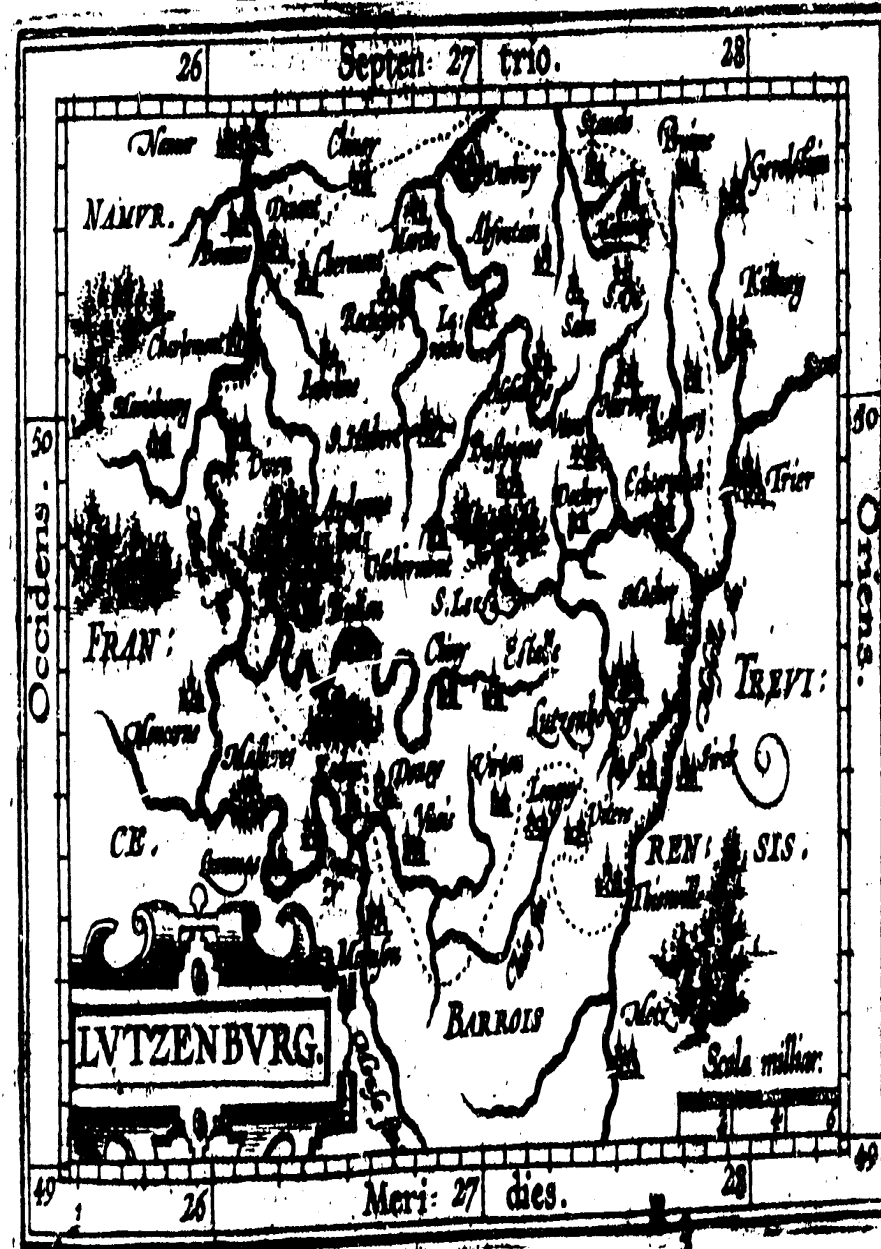


L V X E M B O U R G H.

THe auncient Dukedome of Luxembourg or Lucembourg, (for boath the orthographie and th'etymologie are vncertayne, beeing without distinctiō written in boath these wayes) whiche formerlye was but a countie, and appartaining vnto the Archebisshopricke Trier, borders vpon the ryuer Mosella, (much renowned by Ausonius the poet) the foreste of Ardenna, Fraunce, and Lorrayne, Mets, Trier, Namur, and Liege. It containes twentye-three walled townes, ouer and aboue those, whiche by the warres haue bene dismantelled of suche ornaments whiche make a cittie. 116. villages, with diuers castels. The circuit of all this duchye beeing fourescore leagues, containes 7. counties and dyuers baronies. Parte of the inhabitants are Germans, but in the partes whiche confine vpon Fraunce the people vse the langage, habites, and customes of the frenche. The countrie for the moste parte is hillie, and full of forests and woods, the reste of the groundes are reasonable well husbanded, and daylie they endeauour to conuerte many woodes vnto pasture grounds and corne feeldes. In the cheeffe and metropolitan cittie called Luxembourg is residēt the supreme counsaile of all the Dukedome, the cittie is reasonable stronge, but of an vnequall scituatiō, beeing one parte seated on a hill, and th'other parte in a lowe vallye. Nexte is the cittie of Arlun, seated vpon the top of a hillocke, a prettye pleasant towne, some helde opinion that heeretofore in this cittie they did adore the Moone, as the Heathens vsed, and that thence she tooke her name, as *Ara Luna*. Then there are Rodemaschere and Thion-ville, seated boath vpon the edge of the Moselle, and those are the ramparts of the whole countrie against any incursion or violence of ennemyes of that syde, Crauemachere and Conincksmachere are twoo other townes neere vnto the same ryuer. There are dyuers other citties, whiche are all at large discribed by Guicciardine.

L V X E M B O U R G H.

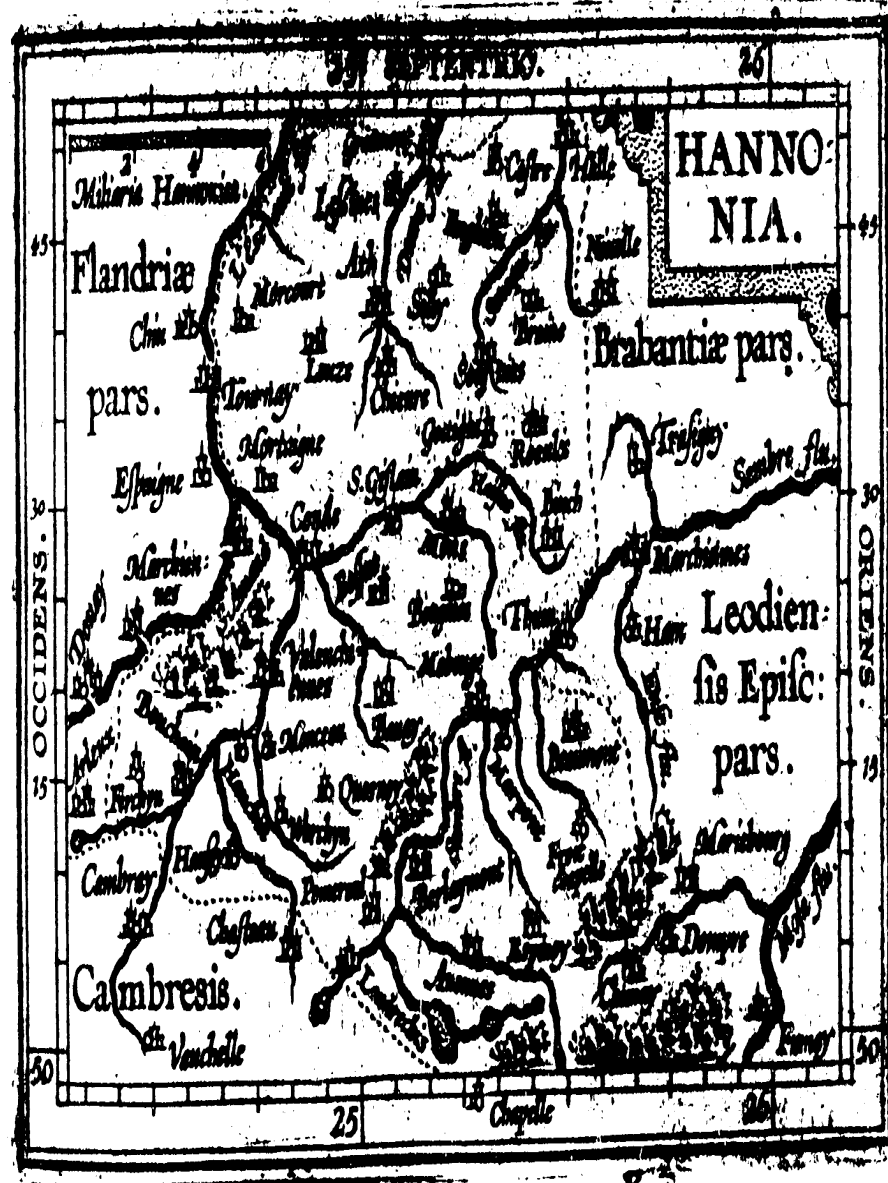
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THE COVNTIE OF HAINOLT.

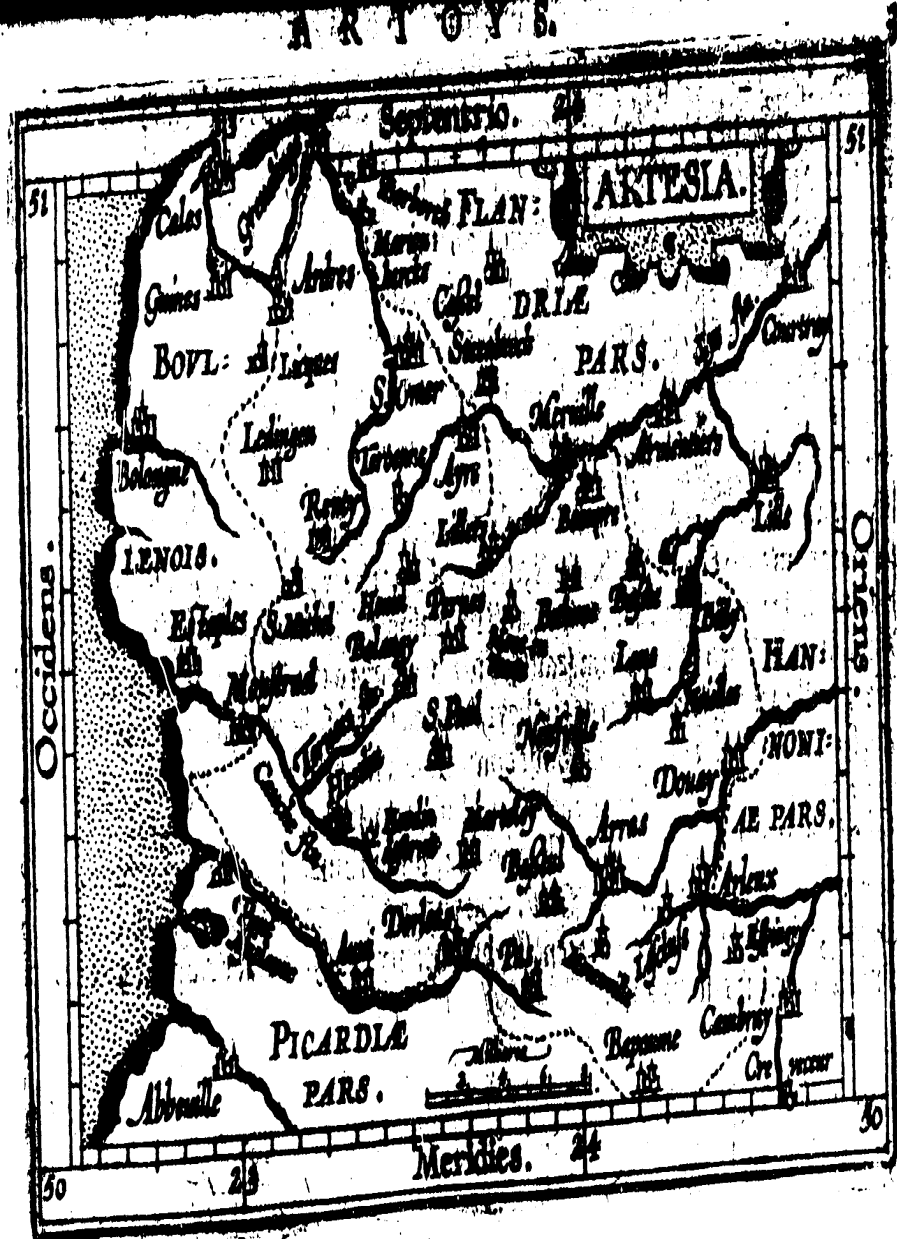
The prouince of Hainolt is 20. leagues longue, and 16. in bredthe, it hath sometimes bene inhabited by the Nerues, a moſte vvarlike nation, the ayre is ſweete, the grounde fertill, and cartell good, it is bedewed with dyuers riuers and brookes, neither is there any vvaate of lakes, or Pondes, and conſequentlye greate ſtore of faire meddewes and goodlye Paſtures. It yeeldeth greate ſtore of corne, leade, and iron mines, as alſo both white and blacke marble ſtone, with good quantitie of ſtone coles. It containeth 24. ſuallled citties and townes, with aboute 950. villages pariſhes and vvor farmes. Amongeſt all whiche it hath one Dukedome (whiche is Chimaye) tenne counties, twelue Peeres, 22. Barons, 26. Abbyes, with other dignities to longe to rehearſe. The twoo principall citties are Mons and Valenciennes. Mons is ſeated vpon the litle riuier Trouille, the cittie is very ſtronge and well fortified againſt any aſſault of vvarre, amongeſt other thinges, there is a capitell of Canonickall religious women, erected by Valdrada Dutheſſe of Lorayne, and endowd by here with moſte riche rentes, and there in are not admitted any wileſſe they be maidens of noble houſes, whiche keepe all with theyr Abbeſſe neere vnto the church vpon the deuine ſervice, wherof they alwayes attende, in the morninge they are attyred lyke nunes, and after dinner in theyr ſecular aparell, and at theyr pleaſures they are diſmiſſed and licenſed to marye. Valenciennes is ſituated vpon the riuier Scalda, whiche there beginneth to be nauigable, the cittie is guarded with deepe and large ditches, ſtronge and well inuented vuals, bulwarks, and baſtions, neither can it be beſieged but with twoo campes. The other citties are Condé, Hault, Anghiem, Maubeuge, Aueſnes, Beaumont, Chimay, Queurain, and Binch, whiche ſometyme vvas the pleaſaunt retraict and reſidence of Queene Marye ſiſter vnto Charles the fiſte. There is alſo the ancient cittie of Beauuons, in vchoſe market place is ſeene a ſtone pillar, from vvhiche is ſaide to beginne all the wwayes that leade from thence to all parts of Fraunce, with a ſtraight and high paved pathe, as ſome thincke made by Brunehaut, for they are yet called the wwayes of Brunehaut, the markes of the ſaide wwayes dure yet in ſome places, but diſordered Bouille writeth that theſe wwayes are muche higher then the feeldes on either ſyde therof, and leade the directe wwaye to the cheefe citties of Fraunce, and that they are paved with ſuche ſtones, as note the lyke are founde in the feeldes rounde about, but it woulde be thought, that either the earthe haue vomited vp thoſe ſtrange ſtones, or that they ſhoulde lyke raine haue fallen from heauen. The other matters of this prouince are diſcrib'd by Guicciardyne, to vvhome we muſte reſerre you.

THE COVNTIE OF HAINOLT.



ARTOYS.

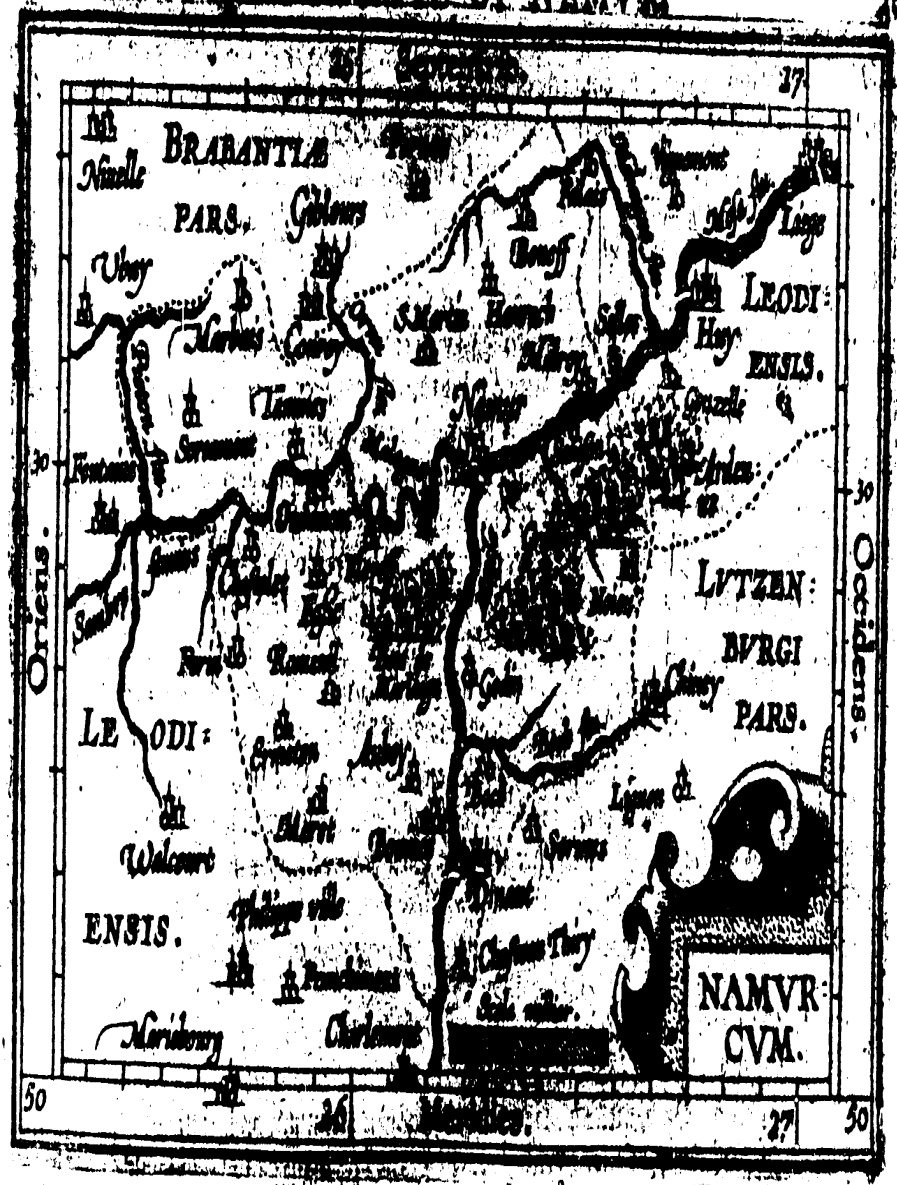
The prouince of Artoys confines with Picardye, Flaunders, Hainolt, and the countrey of Calles. These people for the moste parte are those whiche Ceasar in his commentaries calleth Atrebari, well timbered stronge warlike men, the countrey is plentifull of corne and frute, hath many woods. The ayre is very good and healthfull, they make greate store of dyuers sorts of stufes of woolle. There are twoo cheefe citties, Arras and S.Omer, Aras was some tyme the cheefe cittie of Flaunders, but nowe it is accompted in the Prouince of Artois, the cittie is very greate deuided in twoo parts by a walle, the one parte belongs vnto the Bisshop and is called the cittie, the other parte vnto the Prince and is called the rowne. S.Omer is by some thought to be the same whiche Ceasar names *Portus Ictus*, but beeinge mozte of all other vnlykelye, we will not further speake thereof. The other townes of this Prouince are Aire, Hefdin, Lens, Bethune, Bapalmes, S.Paul, Lillers, and Pernes, all whiche obaye the Archeduke Albertus. Callais, Bouilloine, Guisnes, and Ardres, were also belonging to this countie, but are now subiecte vnto the crowne of Fraunce, it contayneth 850. villages, 18. Abbyes, and dyuers monasteryes, with an infinite number of small castells, whiche the gentlemen of the countrey vse for theyr dwellinge houses. This Prouince also had twoo excellent bisshopricks, namelye that of Arras and of Terrouane, but beeinge the cittye of Terrouane in the yeare of our Lorde 1553 distroyed and rased to the ground, this laste Bisshopricke was deuided into three seates, the halfe whereof was remoned to S.Omer and Ippe, and thother part to Bouilloyn. The countrey lykwise hath dyuers comodious riuers, whereof the notablest are the Lys, Escarpe, Aa, and Authy, with dyuers others.



THE COUNTIE OF NAMVR.

THis Prouince borders vpon Brabant, Hainolt, Luxembourg, and the countie of Liege, the countie is neither altogether hillie, nor altogether plaine, but participates of th'one and th'other, it is generallye fertill and of good aire, contrayninge many pleasant and delightfull woods, replenished with all sorts of deere and wilde foule. It hath many iron and cole mynes, with an infinite quantitie of blacke, red, and mingle coloured marble for buyldinge. The playne countie yeeldes greate plentie of corne, the riuers greate store of fishe, and the earth also greate store of salpeter, and some quantitie of leade. Namur is the heade cittie, where in the soueraigne counsaile of all the prouince is helde, and therein also remaynes the Bishop. She is seated betweene twoo hills vpon the Mose, and also the riuier Sambre crosseth thorough the cittie, and so ioyneith with the Mose, ouer the whiche are manye faire stone bridges, the cittie is not very greate, but good and faire, hauinge a castell standing vpon a high hill, and by reason of the scituation it is innincible, wherof Don Iohan d'Austria saued him selfe, at his beeing in the Netherlande in they troubles. The people are warlyke and true to theyr Prince, they followe not the trade of marchandise, so muche as the other neighbour countries. The other citties are Bouines, a prettye cittie lyinge vpon the edge of the riuier Mose, adorned with many faire buildings, and sometime it was very populous, but nowe almoste ruinated by the frenche warres, then haue you besides the townes of Charles-mont and Valencourt 18. 20 villages, with dyuers Abbeys, whiche for theyr greatenesse and beautie maye be accompted and compared to most of the small townes.

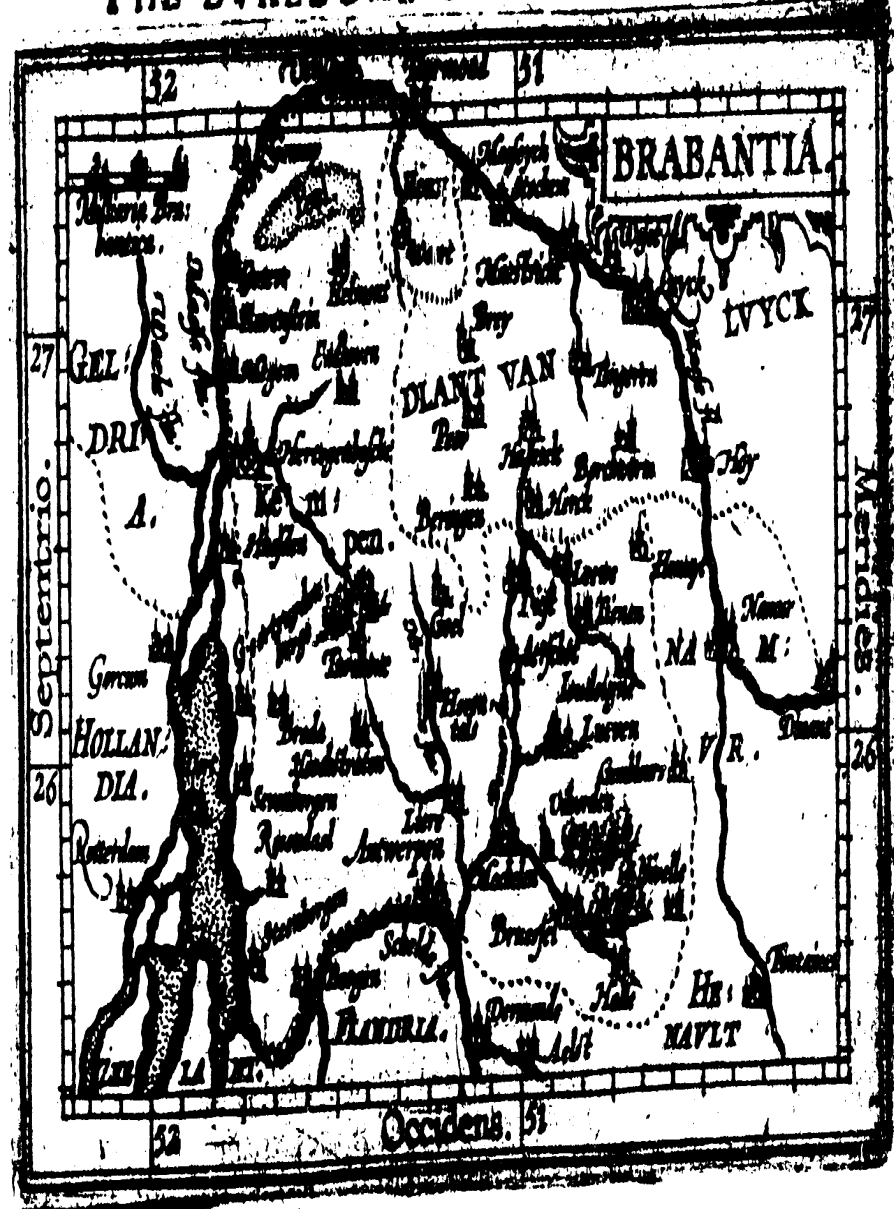
THE COUNTY OF NAMUR



THE DVKEDOME OF BRABANTE.

This most noble and excellent prouince borderinge northwarde vpon the Ocean, eastwarde vpon the Mose, to the southe vpon the countie of Liege and Namur, and to the vveste it hath the riuer Scalde with the countie of Alost, contains in lenghte tventye-fyue leagues, and in breadthe 20. leagues, and about 80. inrounde. It hath tventie sixe citties, all begitte and enuironed with vualles, trenches, and ditches: vtherof Antverpe is the cheeffe, seituared vpon the riuer Scalde, a citie famous for her trade, not onlie with the neighbour countie, but with all places of Europe, therein is a newe townehouse built with suche exceedinge colte and labour, as hardly the lyke is to be seene in all christendome, the circuit without beeing 4812. paces. The citie is fortified with 10. royall bulwarks, and a castell of important strenght, the trade of this citie, before these ciuill broyles, was accompted to be more in one moneth, then that of Venice in 1700. yeares, thee was beautified with faire pallaces, rare and sumptuous buildings, large and ample streets, and the cheeffe churche with a steeple of a moste hudge highte. Brussells hath alwayes bene the court and place of residence of the Dukes and Princes of the prouince, the citie is full of excelent fayre fountraynes, and is generallie respected by reason of the greate multitude of nobles and gallant courriers, vtherof it is alwayes full. Louuain beeing a greate citie, hath within the vualles dyuers gardens, feedes, and vignes, vvhiche yeeldes it so pleasaunte, that it maye be compared vnto the garden of the Muses. There in did Iohn the 4. Duke of Brabante in anno 1426. erecte a famous Vniuersitie, vvhiche vntill this daye yet flourisheth. Nexte is Malines or Mechelen, vvhiche is honoured with greate Royall counsaill or parliament, also a goodlye citie. Bois-le-Duc or S'hertogenbosche is not to be named lesse, excellent by a colledge of good sciences, and famous by her vvatlicke inhabitants. Then are there more Tillemont, Leeuve, Niuelle, vvhichere there is Channonrie for gentle women, also Arschot sometimes beeing a Marquisate, and seme intituled a Dukedome by th'Emperour Charles the 5. Bergen vpon the Somme or vulgarly Bergen-vp-Zoom a stronge citie yet nowe not so muche vsed by marchants, as was vvoonte. Megue and Breda both gallant citties. Steenberghe, Lire, Viluoorde, Gemblours, and Idogrie, the vvhiche heeretofore by reason of the healthfull aire was the cradle of the Princes. Hanur, and Landen, vvhiche of some is esteemed to be the auncientest citie in Brabant. Halen (almost destroyed by these vvars) Dieft, Sichein, Herentals, Endhousen, Helmont, and Maltrecht, vvhich of the one halffe belongs to the Bisshop of Liege, with 700. villages besides many castells, and noblemens houses.

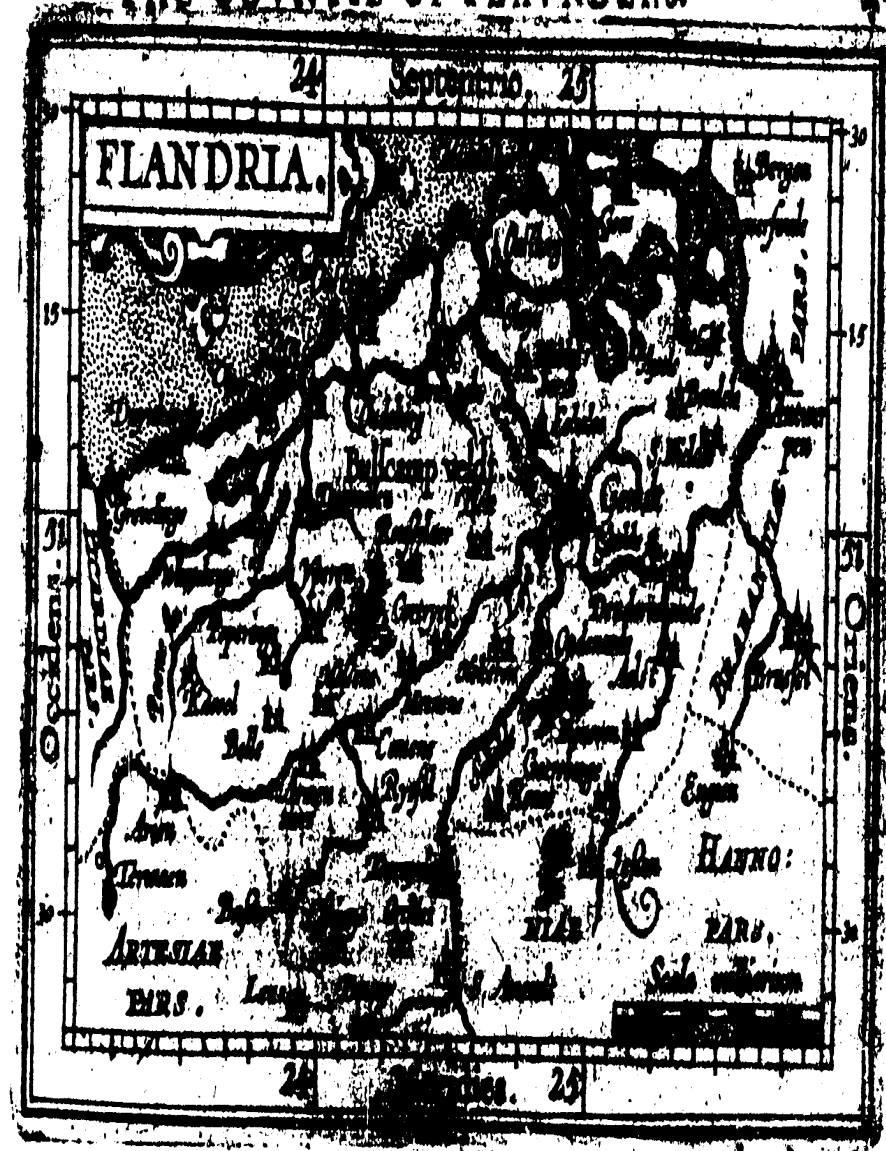
THE DVKEDOME OF BRABANTE.



THE COVNTIE OF FLAVNDERS.

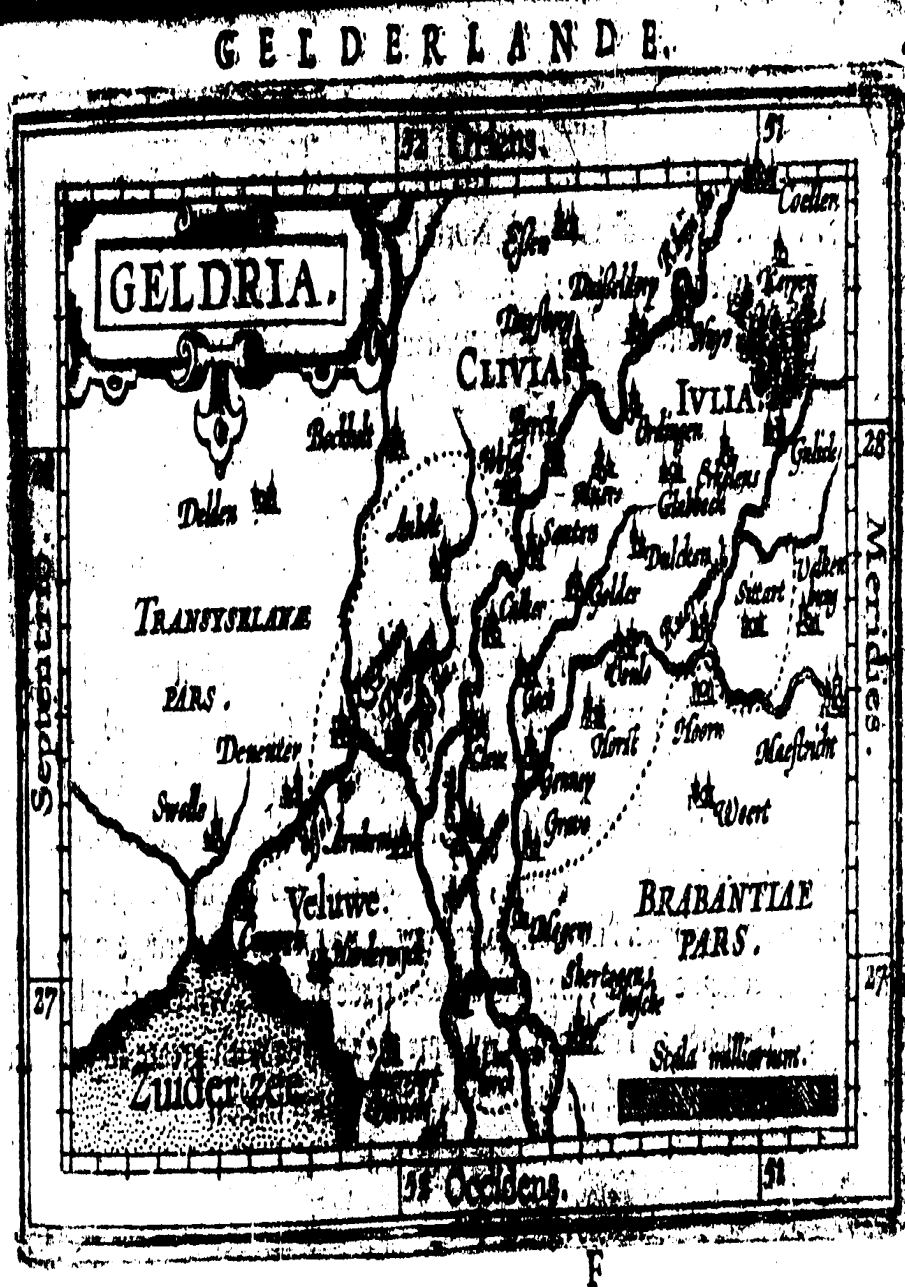
Although that by straungers vnder the name of Flaunders all the lowe countries are meante and vnderstoode. But it is but one prouince and meber thereof, as th'others are, yet is it the greatest countie in all Europe, her bonnes are th' Ocean, the Ha, the Scarpe, Tenera, and Scalda, in lenghte 33. leagues, in breadthe somewhat lesse, enrichid with a moste sweete ayre. The countie is ritche, fat, and frutesfull, full of excellent pasture grounds, especiallye towards the weste parts, where they nourish the greate store of cattell and goods horses, they haue greate plentie of butter, cheese, and corne, they vse greate trade for the moste parte in flaxe and vvolle, the flaxe growes there, but they haue theyr woolle out of Spayne and Englande, vvhich they make greate quantitie both of linnen and woollen clothe. It hath 28. walled cities, 1154. villages besides forrs, castels, noblemens and priuate gentlemens dwellinghouses, at this present it is deuided in three parts, videlicet the Flemishe, Frenche, or Gaullike, and the Imperiall Flaunders, vvhich of many is called the trewe Flaunders, because it was neuer subiecte vnto any other then vnto the earle of Flaunders, there are fyue viscounties, three principalties, with other dignities. The Flemishe Flaunders hath these cities, Gaunte (esteemed one of the greatest in Europe) Bruges, Ypre, Courtray, Oudenarde, vwith Pamele, Niuport, Furnes, Bergue, Sluce, Damme, Bierfleete, Dixmude, Cattel, Dunkerke, Grauelinge, Bourbourg, and Hulst. The Gaullike or Frenche Flaunders hath Lylle, Douay, Orchies, and Tournay, vvhich are all in a most frutesfull countrey, the Imperale Flaunders hath Alost, Denremonde, Gerardmond, and Ninoue. Their riuers are the Scalde, the Lys, and Denre. The 4. principall portetownes of all Flaunders are these, Dunkerke, Nieuporte, Ostende, and Sluce.

THE COVNTIE OF FLAVNDERS.



GELDERLANDE.

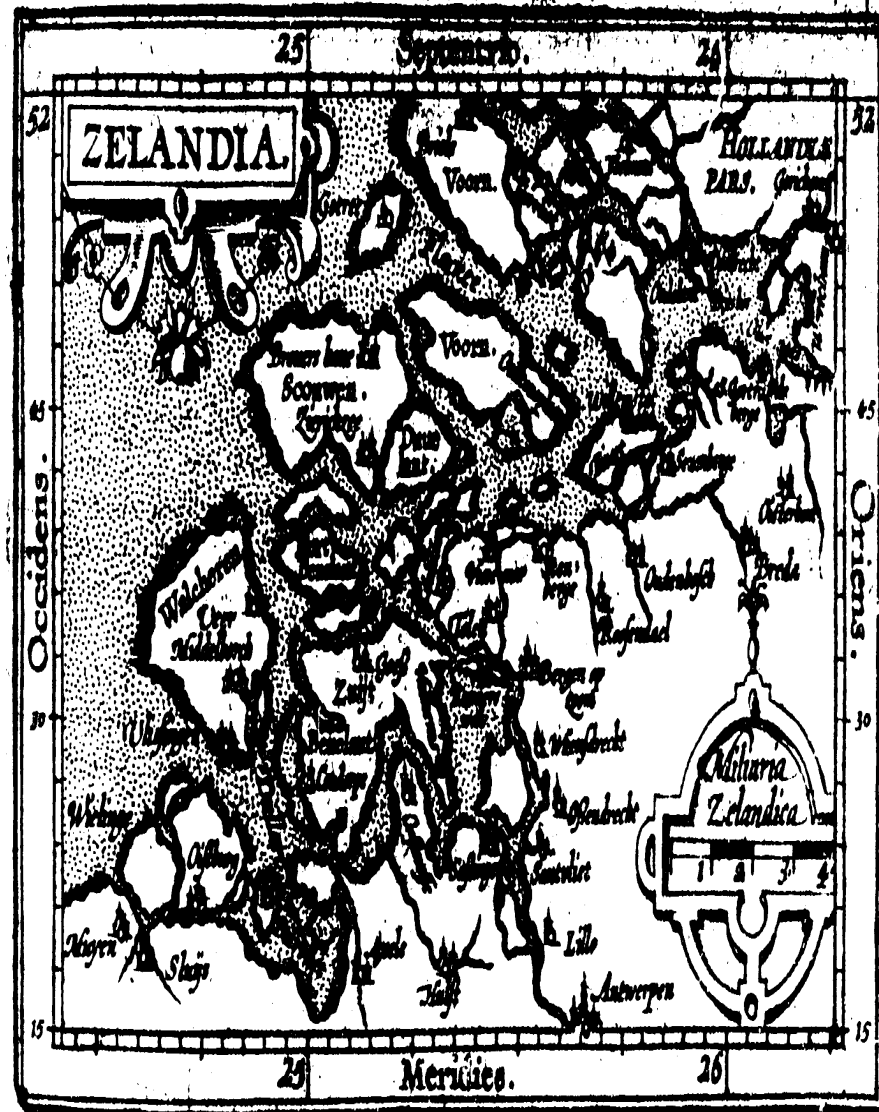
THIS Dukedome in former tyme vvas possessed by the Sicambrians, to the northe it bordered vpon Freeslande, eastward vpon Cleuelande, southward vpon the duchye of Gullick, and to the west vpon Brabant and Hollande. The countrie is plaine without any hilles, but adorned in dyuers places with faire woods, very plentifull and abundant in corne, and by reason of the greate store of pasture grounds, and greene meadowes, they vse often to sende cattrell from the furthest parts of Daemarle, to be fedde and fatted there, in so much that in the yeare 1570. in Antuerpe vvas seene a Bull, that vvas killed in this prouince of Gelderlande, wvayinge 3200. pounds. The lande is moistened by three famous riuers, the Mase, the Rhyne, and the VVaele, also the countrie vvhlche is called the Veluwe is comprehended in this prouince, vvhlche is an Ile lyinge betweene the sea and the riuers of Isel and the Rhyne, a drye barren countrie, full of hilles and vvoods, some thincke that the inhabitants of this Ile are those, vvhlche vvvere called Caninefates. Gelderlande containes 1700 and 1200 vvalled towynes, and about 300. villages, the cheefie cittie is Nimmegen, vvhlche heere tofore helde the title of kingdome, but at this present it is called th' imperiall cittie, although it be not any vvayes subiect vnto th' Empire, but gouernes it selfe lyke an absolute cittie coyninge monye accordinge to theyr owne lykinge. This Dukedome beganne to flourish vnder Otto the fourthe earle therof, vvho did greatlye augmente the same, and begitt vvith vvallas the towynes of Ruremonde, Arnhem, Hardervvyck, Bommell, Goch, and VVageningen, the vvhlche at that tyme vvvere but villages, bestowinge dyuers priuiledges vpon them. And vntill the tyme of Renaldo the seconde it still bore the name of a countie, vntill that not onely for his vertu, but also his povver vvvas muche redoubted by his neighbours, togeather that the reporte of his iustice, pietie, and fidelitie vnto the Romain Empire did encrease, he vvvas created Duke by the Emperour Lewis, in a publick assemblie, and in the presence of the kings of Fraunce and Englande, and the Princes of Court Anno 1339. Vnto this dukedome doe belonge the countie of Zutphen, vvhlche the countie of Heerlens and Mienlat in the lande of Gulich. The inhabitants of Gelderlande are vvvarlike and courageous as vvell on foote as on horsebacke, as they haue vvell serued the same vnder their Duke Charles.



Z E A L A N D E.

Vnder the name of Zealande are comprehended all those Ilandes, vvhichē are betweene Flaunders, Brabant, Hollande, and the sea, the cheeffe wherof are seauen, V Valcheren, Zuydbeuerlandt, Northbeuerlandt, V Volferdyck, Schouwe, Duuelandt, and Tholen, the whiche together with some other of small importe make a countie, whiche contraynes in it eight walled citties, and other townes not walled, with 102. villages, the cheeffe cittie is Middelburowe in the Ilande of V Valcheren, there the moste parte of wynes, whiche by sea come from Spayne or Fraunce, are vnladen, to furnishe all the countie. Nexte vnto her is Flus hinge, renowned by reason of her good porte, and th' inuincible strenghte therof. These Iles are muche subiecte vnto the tempests of the sea, the whiche often tymes hath by her inondations made of one Ile twoo, and other tymes of twoo Iles but one: but nowe by meanes of stronge dykes, fences, walls, and other reparations they haue founde meanes to resiste that furious and mercilesse element. The grounde is reasonable futefull, there cometh very goode, and yeeldes twice more then it doeth in Brabant, but there is no freshe water, nor yet muche woode, there fore they vse to burne turffes of earthe, the aire is not of the beste. The moste parte of the people are seafaringe men, wherein they are exceedinge experthe, they vse a greate trade of salte, whiche they haue from Spayne, Portingale, and Fraunce, they same they refyne with greate augmentation, they also are very riche and wealthye by reason of theyr trades.

Z E A L A N D E.

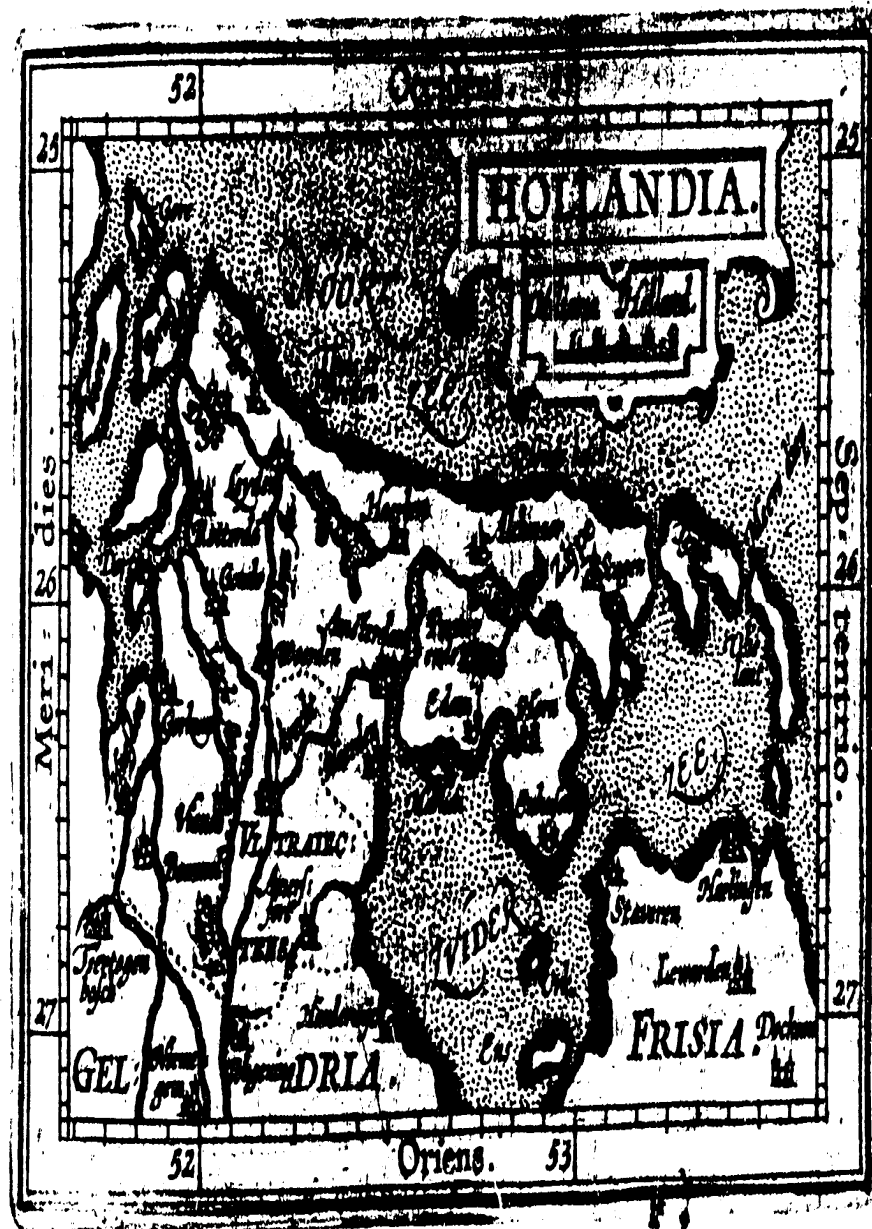


HOLLANDE.

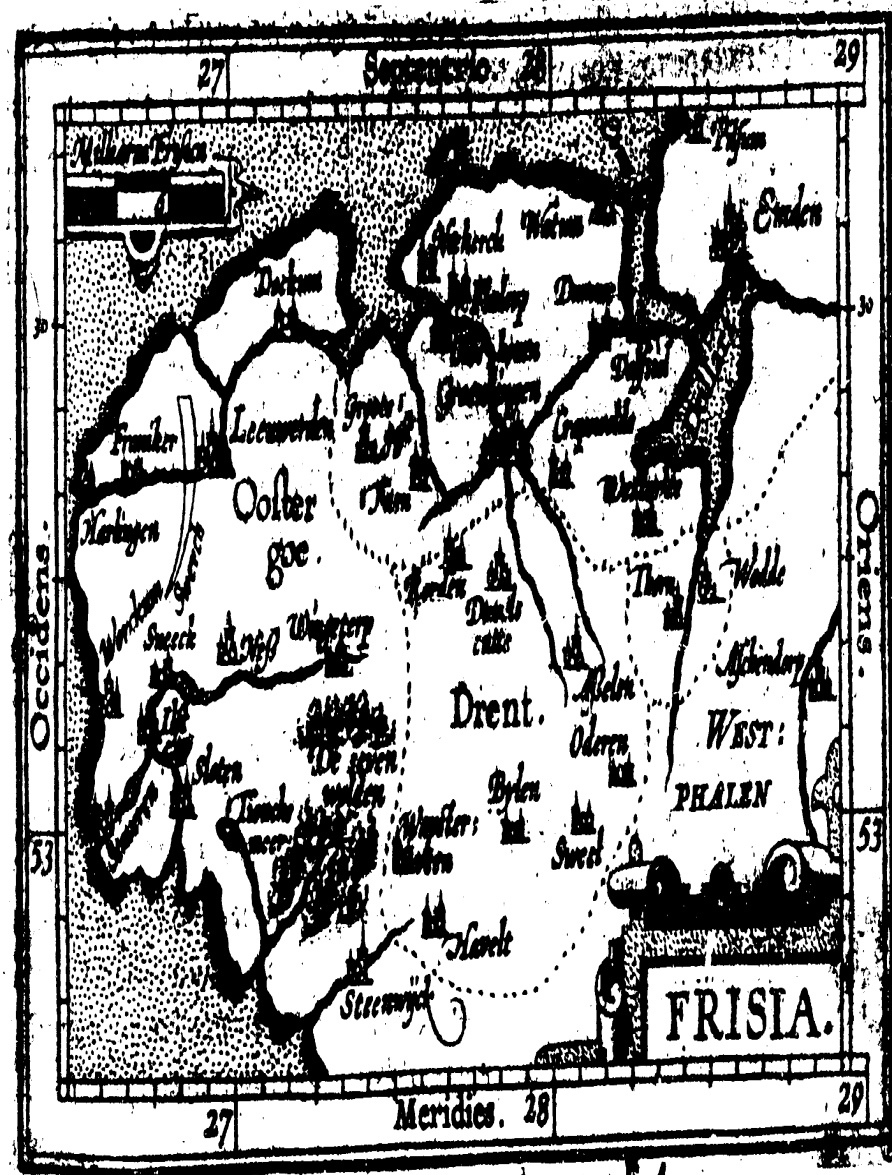
The province of Hollande countreyes a greate parte of the auncient Batrania, vvhiche is almoste an Ilande begitte almoste rounde by the sea and riuers, besides that in the countrey are dyuers lakes and dykes, made artificiallye for theyr comoditie, in somuche that one maye trauell to or from any place, both by lande and by wwater. This countrey is so litle, that almoste euery wyaye in three houres tyme one may come to the sea, beeing in circuit 60. leagues, yet not wvith standinge it containes 33. wvalled citties and towynes, wvith others not wvalled, and aboute 400. villages, and surely it were a harde matter, to fynde any prouince of so small a circuit containyng so many citties, and so wvell peopled, so poore of them selues, and yet so wvcalthe and full of ritches, theyr countreye yeeldinge them neither wyne, corne, nor oyle, onely greate plentye of fleshe and fische, furnisheinge all the Netherlands there wvith by reason of the comoditie of theyr ports. And although that they haue neither flaxe nor wvoolle, yet by the greate store, wvhiche they receiue from other regions, they spinne and wvcaue an incredible number of linnen clothes, and some wvoollen, they haue a greate number of exceedinge goode pastures, wvherby they maintayne, and nourishe greate store of oxen, cowes, sheepe, and horses of goodlye stature, and consequentye make greate abundance of butter and cheefe, helpydes the greate and hudge gayne, wvhiche they haue by theyr nauigations, wvhiche is theyre proper, and almoste naturall arte, and it is esteemed that Hollande alone is able to make aboute 800. greateshippes, and a boue wyse as many of smaller sorte, wvhere wvith they saile into all partes of Europe, yea to the remotest places of the wvorld, wvherin they are to be compared to the best and skilfullest nations onder the sunne, daylye attemptinge newe discoueries, as wvell to the east, wvest, north, as souther parts. The people are stronge, and of faire complexion. The cheef citties are Dordrecht a puissant cittie, wvhere also all the Rhenishe wyynes aryue, that come downe out of Germanye. Amsterdam a good cittie, famous, stronge, and ritche, so aboundinge in trafficke, that some tymes (yea often) in her porte haue bene seene aboute 500. greateshippes at once. The other citties are Harlem, Delft, Leyden, Goude, Gorcom, Rotterdam, Enchusen, Edam, Monichenda, Schiedam, wvith dyuers others, the Hage, or other wyse S'Grauenhage, is the cheefest place of counsell and parlament, as beeing pleasantlye and delightfullie seated, and wvhere the earles of Hollande were accustomed to holde theyr courts, it hath no wvalles, the inhabitants desyryng rather to haue it esteemed one of the cheefest villages in Europe, then one of the meanest citties.

HOLLANDE.

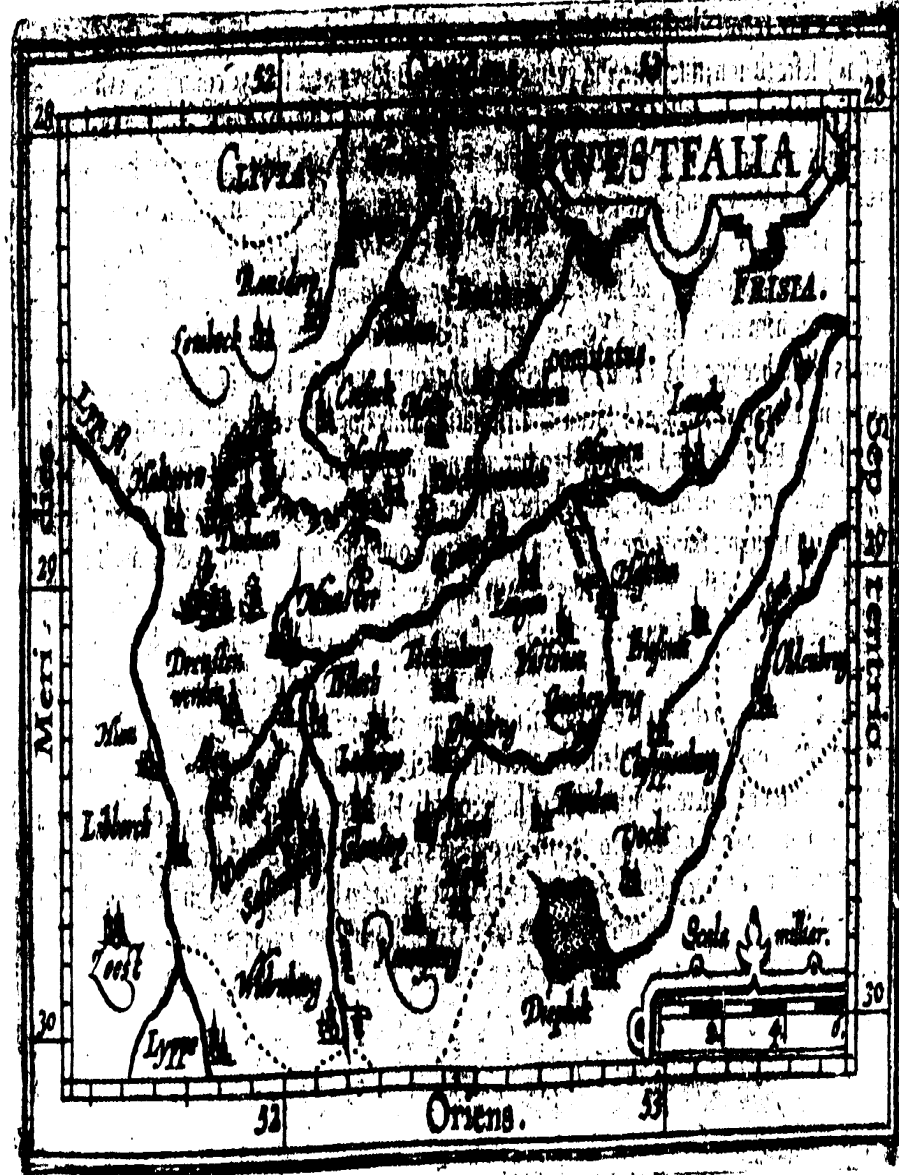
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A Mongest al the Netherlandishe prouinces, Freelande or Frisia onelye retaynes his
auncient name without alteration, and by the riuier Amisa or the Ems it is deuided into
two parts, the one called east Freelande, and the other the west, and comprehendeth these
4. members therunto belonging, to witt, the Ealtergoe, the Westergoe, the seauen forests,
and Grooning, although indeede Groningen doe gouerne it seake aperte in manner of
a comon wealthe. Moreouer in Westfrisia are comprehended the countries of Ouerissel,
Drente, and Tuent. This sorte is very populous and ritche, theyr wealth for the greater
part proceedinge from theyr greate abundance of cattell, beeing that mooste of theyr
groundes are pastures, so that by reason of the lowenesse of the lande they sowe but small
store of corne, for though they haue many ditches and dreanes, to receiue the watter
whiche issue forth of those fenneye groundes, yet often the watter doeth greatlye enda-
madge them, and therefore all theyr citties are seated vpon the mooste eminentest places,
metuellouslye beginn with walles, deepe ditches, and stronge rampiers, those walled towne
are in number thirteene, wherof the cheefie is Leuoorde, where the counsell and chaun-
cerie for the prouince is helde, besides also there are 490. villages. Petrus Oliuarius writeth
that he neuer sawe so many parishes in one countrie, beeing of so small a circuit, the rea-
son whereof he saith to haue hearde proceedes from the many continual debates and con-
tentions, whiche the nobles and gentlemen of this Prouince were vsed to haue about theyr
places and precedences in theyr churches, wherefore those that were able buylded churches
themselues, neere vnto theyr houses, that so they might tak thei seats vpon controul-
de. The East Freelande hath a particular Lorde, whiche is the Counte of Embden, it is
very plentifull of horses and all kindes of tame cattell, together with all manner of wilde
game, corne, salte, and all manner of other graine. The two cheefie citties are Embden and
Anselinge, the countrie is so full of houses, that they almost touche one another, also the
inhabitants vse them selues with greate ciuilitie in euery thinge, and are very jealous of
theyr libertie.



The Archebifhop of Collen is alfo Duke of VVefthphalia, whiche is a Prouince lyinge betweene the Rhyne and the VVefcer, it is more abundaunt in pasture groundes then other, yeeldinge no wyne at all, and very little corne, but greate flore of fruits, as aples, peares, greate and small nuts, and a wonderfull abundance of acornes, with whiche they vse to fatten theyr fwyne, makinge fuche goode bacon, that it is knowne and muche eſteemed of in moſte parts of Chriſtendome, yea a VVeſthphalia gambon is accompted the dayntieſt diſhe of whole a banquet. In winter it is very colde. The cheeffe citties are Padeborne, Oſnaburgh, Munſter, Duſſeldorp, Oldenbourg, Minde, and Hernoorde. The cittie of Munſter (whiche Prolome names Mediolanum) is the metropolitane of the whole prouince, honoured with an epiſcopall ſeate. In the yeare 1523. this cittie was helde by a greate crewe of Anabaptiſts, whoſe cheeffe Captaine was one Iohn of Leyde a taillour, who they made ther Kinge, callinge him Kinge of Sion, and the cittie they named the newe Ieruſalem. But by meanes of the Biſhop, with the aide of the Duke of Cleues, (after a yeares ſeedge) the cittie was taken vpon the daye of S. Iohn Baptiſt, and theyr Kinge was puniſhed acordinge to his deſerts, with other of his complices. Some holde VVeſthphalia to be the trewe olde Saxonie, and that the ſame was formerlye inhabited by the Cheruſcians, whoſe Prince called Arminio (as Corn. Tacitus affirmes) vanquiſhed Quintilius Varro with his three legions of Romans. This Prouince contaynes 25. countieſ, the inhabitants generallie are of greate ſtature, well proportioned, and goode ſouldiours.



THIETMAR SIA.

STRABO reporteth that the Marſians (a people inhabiting neer the Rhyne, ſo called after Marſius) left their native ſoile, and vvent to inhabite a lowe and fennye cuntry, whoſe ſucceſſours were afterwarde called *Theotomaſi*, and ſence corrupted Thiethmaſians, and for the ſpace of 400. yeares they obeyed the moſte auncient familie of the Stadienſians, but ſence they have oppreſſed ſome livinge like the Swiſſers, and for a great time they have well preſerved theire eſtate, for the cuntry beeing naturallye ſtronger, and by reaſon of the fennes and bogges, an armye of horſemen can hardlye encampe them ſelves therein. Yet not with ſtandinge, in the yeare 1559. the grounde through the ſummes heate beeing extraordinary drye. Adolphe ſonne vnto the Daniſh Kinge, and heire vnto the Kingdome Norwaye, Duke of Sleſia and Holſatia, miſſykinge theire insolence, and pride with the aide of his father Fredrick, and John his brother, at vnawares invaded this province, takinge Meldorp with all the ſouther parts rounde about, and after a litle intermiſſion, returninge with theire forces vnto the ſeelde, the inhabitants thinkinge them yet wearye and overlaboured by theire continuall marches, ſet vpon them, but had the worſte beeing put to flight with the deathe of 3000. of them, ſo that Duke Adolphe (although ſomewhat wounded) moſt valliantlie vanquiſhed this proude people, and himſelfe remayned theire Lorde, and euer ſence they have belonged vnto the Dukes of Holſatia. This cuntry lyinge betweene the twoo riuers, the Elbe and the Eyder, containes nothinge but villages, not hauinge one ſtronger citie or caſtell. The cheefeſt is Meldorp, whereof the inhabitants are wealthye hauinge theire houſes couered with coppe. The ſeconde is Heyden, where every weeke there is a greate fayre, and greate concurſe of people, the people are of ſtature greate and ſtronger, there are no common curtiſanes. For they holde ſuche perſones to be moſt odious when they liued in libertie, they puniſhed not any deliſte or crime, as manſlaughter or other, with death, but it was repayed with money, payinge for every murder or manſlaughter fiftye crownes, and other crimes accordinge.

THIETMAR SIA.

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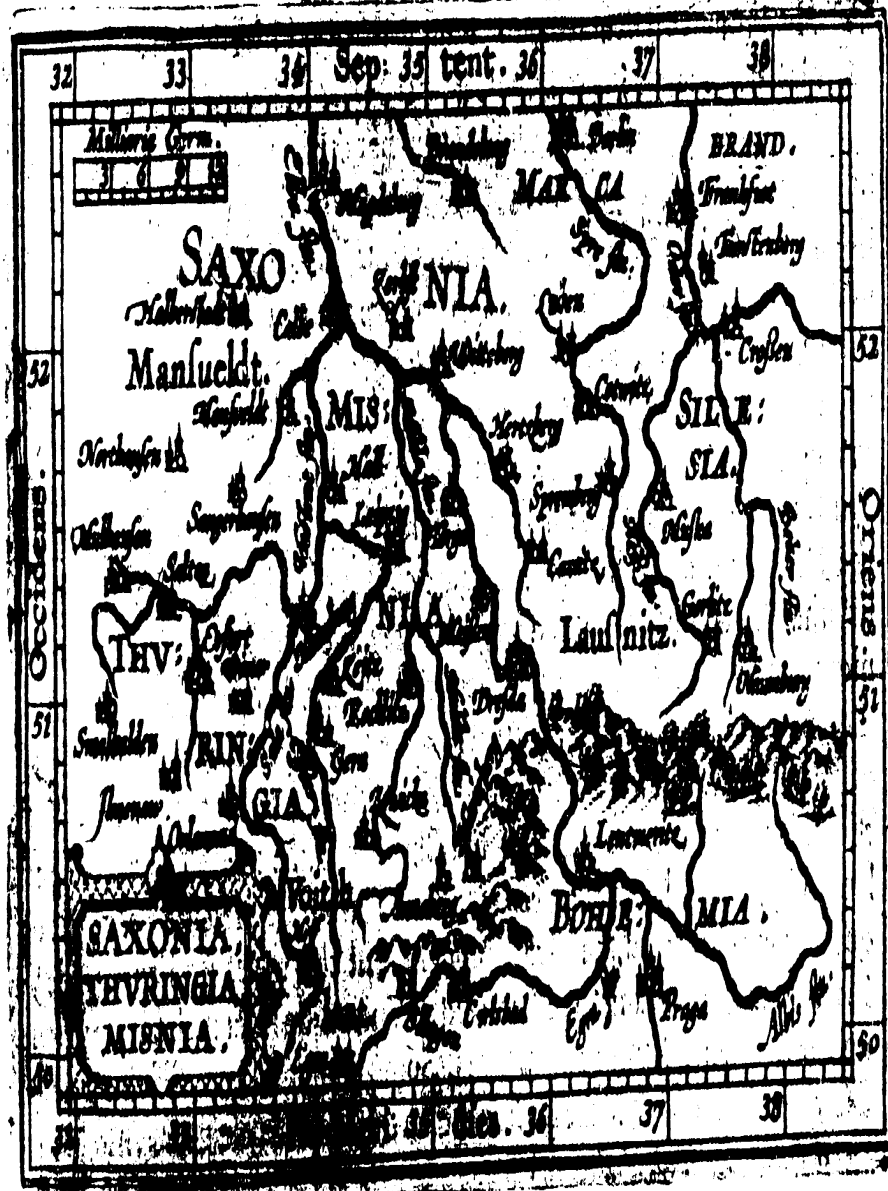
THIS Peninsula (so called by reason that it is almoste an Ilande) in lengthe 80. miles, and twentie in breadthe, some tymes famous through the Cimbrians, that wereth inhabitants thereof, hath but litle firme lande beeinge deuided into manye Ilandes, whereof Iulia for her bignes is the cheefest, it borders vpon Germanie, and is a neere neighbour vnto the lower Frisia. It is harde to iudge whether be the greater, the benefit or the damage, whiche this countrie receiues by the sea, for often through the violence of some greac tempeste the bankes and fences beeinge broken and distroyed, the water not onlie con- teth the feelds, but also drowneth the cattell, houses, and men. All this countrie is full of woods, and consequentye greate store of deere, as also horses and oxen, whereof greate store are transported thence into the neighbour countries, and it is most certaine, that some yeares there are carried from thence into Germanye to the number of 50. thousande oxen, and at Gottorpe they paye their custome, the Ilande of Fuynen is separated from the firme lande by a litle narowe arme of the sea, to the westwarde of it lyeth Iulia, to th'easte is Slalande, the whiche for the beaurie and fertilitie thereof is to be preferred be- fore all th'other Ilandes, therein is the citie of Coppē hauinge the residence of the Kings, also Roschilt, where the Danishe Kings are buried. Neere vnto the Ile Scania they take an in- finitie number of herrings, there beeinge some while suche abundance of fishe, that the shippes are scarce able by mayne strenghte of owers to rowe out of the harbour, the fishe lyinge so thicke, that theyr quantitie is suposed to surpassse the water it sealse. But this kingdome also appartaynes Norwaye, the Iles of Groonelande, Islande, Fero, Herlant, and others. Moreouer in this mappe is represented th'ile of Gothia, possessed at this ptesence by the Kinge of Swetia, whiche sometimes was belonginge to de Danishe crowne, the Ile is very frutefull, and abundant in horses, cattel, excellent wilde game, and good store of fishe, therein also are mines of marble, leade, iron, and siluer.



SAXONY.

The treve and auncient Saxonye reached farther then it doeth nowve, for in lengthe it stretched from the river Albis vnto the Rhyne, and in breadthe from the Germane Ocean, and the river Odera, vntill the borders of Hassia and Turingia, but in this mappe is onely shewed the dukedome and the dominions, vvhiche are at this present helde by the Duke of Saxonye, for beeing that it is distinguished and devided into the superiour and inferiour Saxonye, onely the superiour is comaunded by this Duke togeather vwith the countries of Turingia, Misnia, Lusatia, and Voirlande, he beeing one of the seane Princes electours of th'empire. The cheefe cities are Meydenburgh stronge bothe in seate and wais, and Wittembergh, vwith is the metropolitan, stronge, and faire, and bothe, are seituared vpon the river Albis. In Misnia (vvhiche lyeth betuene the rivers Albis and Sala) are the cities Misnia, (from vvhence the vvhole prouince hath the name) Kemnitz, Svickan, Altdemburgh, and the gallant cittie of Leipshigh. In this countrie are many siluer mynes, Turingia is betuene Misnia, Brunswick, Hassia, and Franconia, whose cheefe citie is Erphun, vvhiche is esteemed to be the greatest citie in all Germanye, then is theere the cittie of Gotha, as some supose builded by the Gothes. Voylande is a little countrie belonging to the Marqueses of Brandenbourgh, her cities are kulmach, Parreyt, and Hoff, and there is the mountaine Fichtellbergh, vvhich of vve vwill speake further in the discription of Bavaria. Lusatia is devided into the higher and lower, it belongs vnto Saxonye, but the Bohemians greedye to enlarge th'yr dominions made it theys, so that although that it be in Saxony, yet is it subiecte to the crowne of Bohemia. The cheefe citie thereof is Gorliis. This countrie is muche lyke vnto Slesia, as vwell in theyr cultomes, in language, as in nature of the soile, all the countries are mozte plentifull of corne, fleshe, and fishe, but they haue little store of vvine, theyr drinke beeing for the most parte beere, vvhich of they drinke extreamelie.

SAXONY.

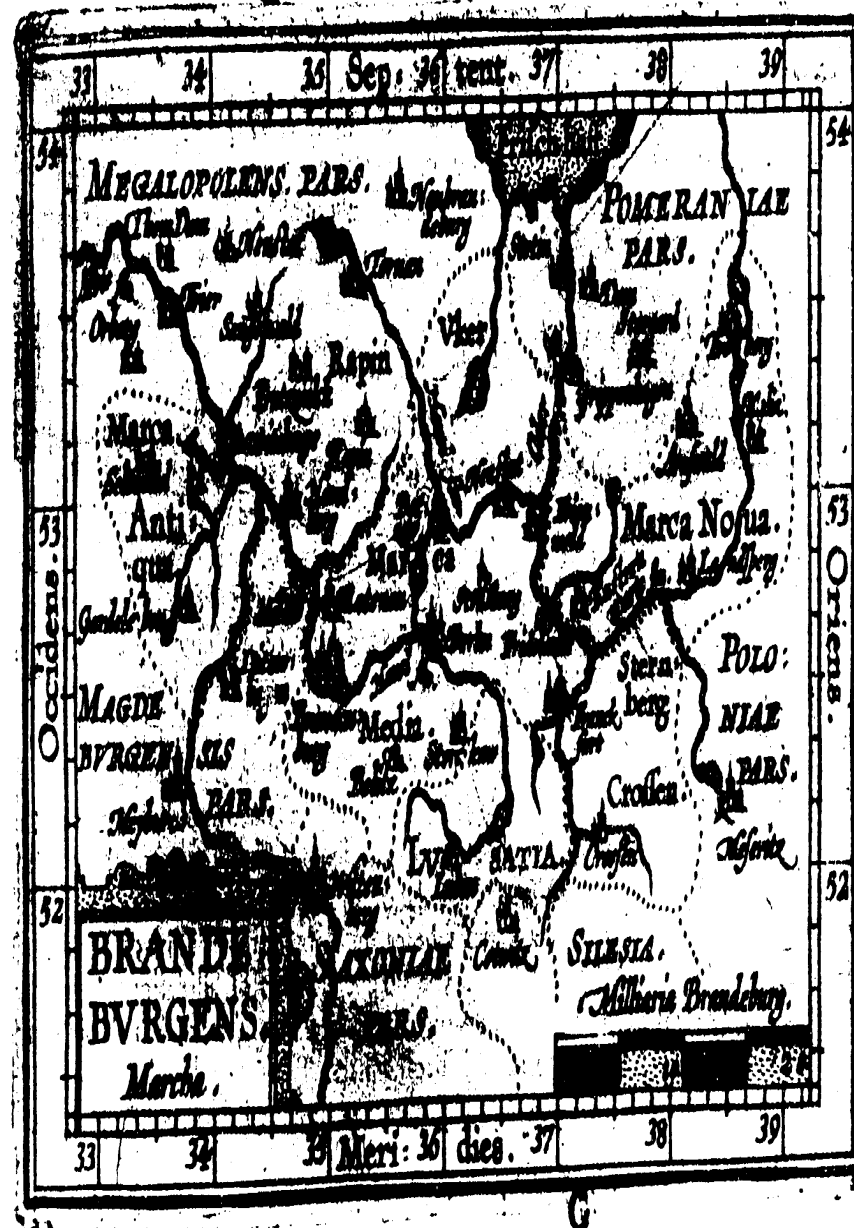


THE MARQUISATE OF BRANDENBURGH.

THis Prouince is deuided into twoo parts, to wit, the newe Marfhes and tholde Marfhes, the olde is crossed ouer by the riuer Albis, and the newe by the riuer Odera, the cheeffe citie Brandenburg (whence all the countrey is so called) is metropolitan vnto the olde Marfhe, and is deuided by the riuer Hauelle, in this citie is the episcopall feate and supreme counsell of the Marquisate. The metropolitan of the newe Marfhe is Franckfort, scituated vpon the riuer Odera, whose waters yeelde the citie greate plentye of fishe, and the bankes greate store of wine. Berbia is scituated vpon the riuer Spre, and there in the Marques (who also is one of th' Electours of th' empire) hath his residence, he is accompted to be one of the mightiest and richest Princes of Germanie, for he hath also belonginge vnto him some lands in Lusatia, the Dukedome of Cossio in Slesia, some countyes, and the citie of Sternebergh on th' other side of the Odera, and one maye trauaile aboute 60 leagues vpon his dominions, in vyhiche space are contained 50. citties, and 64. small townes and villages. The citie of Houelbourgh is scituated vpon the riuer Hauelle, and belongeth to the Bisshop. This Marquisate was founded by th' Emperour Henry the fift, and before that this people was conuerted to the Christian faith they all spoke the Schauonian language, but sithence they vsed the Saxon, as at this presente they yet doe. Marques Albert surnamed the Beare brought first the vyues into this lande, and the Marques Ioachim in anno 1506. erected an Vniuersitie in Franckforte, whiche also is muche renowned for her anuall faires. Some authours saye that this Franckforte is differente from that whiche is scituated on the riuer Mayne nere vnto Mentz.

THE MARQUISATE OF BRANDENBURGH.

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POMERANIA.

POMERANIA in the Sclauonian tongue signifies a lande neere the sea, and there fore is this Dukedome called so, by reason that it lyeth neere the Baltique sea, whose vvaues doe vvashe the banks therof, euen from the borders of Danemarke vntill the riuer Vistula, gouerned by the Peeres of theyr owne countrye, and were neuer subiecte vnto strangers. The countrye is fertill and frutefull, it is acomodated with dyuers lakes and navigable riuers, abundant in fische, beautified with faire pleasaunt feedles, meddowes, and some hills, stored infinitlye with catteell and fflowes with milke, hunnie, butter, and vvaue. There are therevnto belonginge three especiall llands, Rugia, Visedomia, and Lubina. The countrye is replenished with faire citties, towne, and castells, nor is it the same in any place lyinge vvaile, excepte those places, whiche are occupied by the lakes and mountaines. The seacoasts are so well fortified, that they feare no breache of the sea, theyr banks beeing high and stronge, vvhon also dyuers of theyr citties are buillt, as Sterin, Neuegard, Staigard, and others. Sterin beeing sometime but a village, habited by fishermen, after the distruction of Venera vvas conuerted to the Christian faith, and all the trade and trafficke of Venera beeing broughte thither, it is now the cheefte cittie of the countrye. The cittie of Gripssvalde (whiche by some is called Barde) beeing destroyed by the ciuill vvarres, beganne to recouuer it selfe againe anno 1456. there in beeing erected an Vniuersitye. Lubina vvas sometimes famous, and very ritche, thorough the greate migtie trafficke of the Danes, Russians, and Saxons, and others, but the Danishe vvarres haue almost vnterly spoiled her, and is now called VVolin. Stralsunde standeth on the sea syde, it is very populous, and full of marchants, and in tyme past had a perticular Duke, all this nation did speake the Vandallian tongue: but togeather with the Christian faith they tooke the Saxon language. The cittie of Danisick is in the borders of this prouince, the people and inhabitants aknowledge the Kinge of Polande for theyr Lorde of the sea, and theyr fishinge of the Ambre, whiche cittie though shee be from the sea and from the riuer distant 8 miles, yet enjoyeth she the benefit of boathe by meanes of a dyke, where the marchants of all nations daylye discharge and vnlade the ritche comodities of Spayne, Portugale, Fraunce, Flaunders, and Englande, and there agayne they relade corne, vvaue, ambre, and other comodities. There are other places in these borders belonginge vnto Polande, whiche are gouerned by a deputie, called the Palatynes of Pomerania.

POMERANIA.

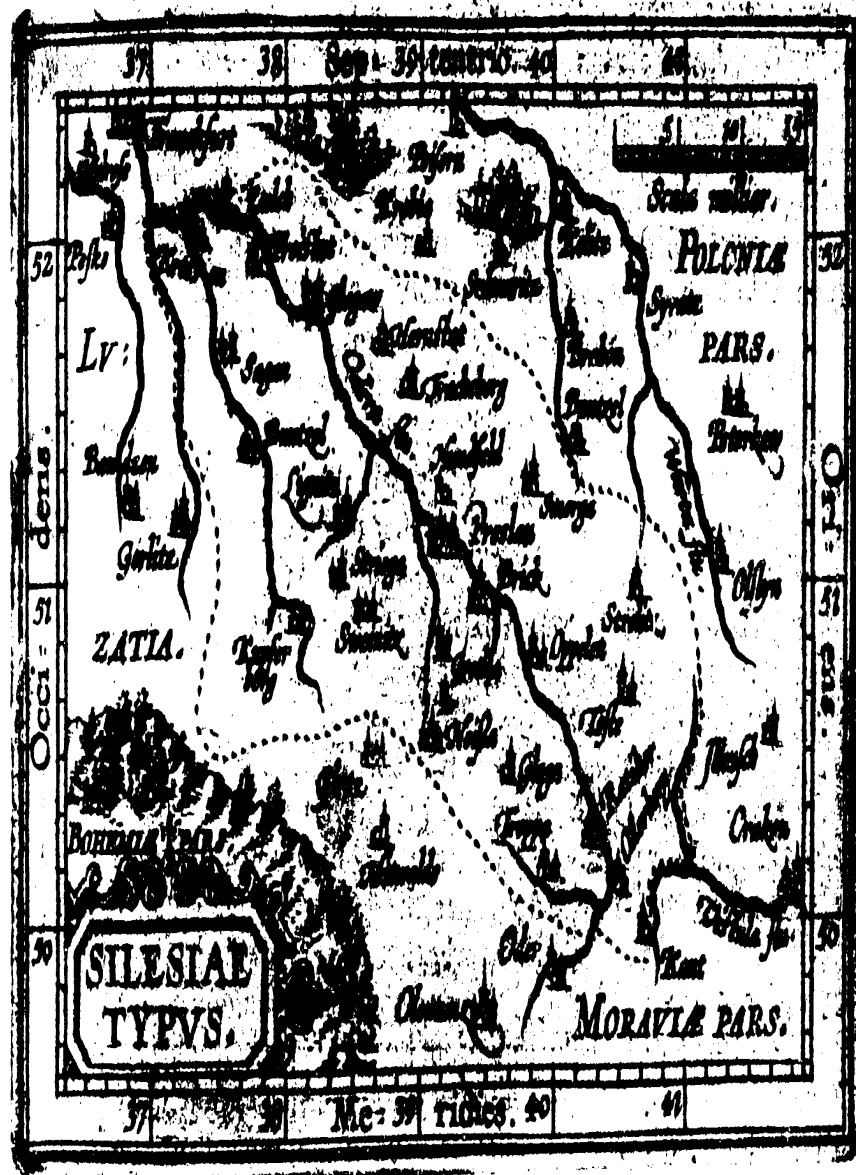
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S L E S I A.

In former tyme this countrey was inhabited by the Quades, also sometyme by the Polonians, but now the Bohemian Kings possesse the same. The lengthe of it is 60. German miles, and 20. in breadthe. In so much that it will require nyne dayes journey to trauell the lengthe, and three dayes for the breadthe. To the east and northe it borders vpon Polonia, to the southwarde vpon Moravia and Bohemia, and westwarde vpon Lusaria. The soile is good, well manured, and so fertill and abundant, that very seldome there is any dearthe. Whiche proceeds from the care and good husbandrie of all the nation, and most of all of the nobilitie, whiche take greate pleasure in seeinge of theyr grounds well tilled and husbanded. Besides the countrey is very pleasaunt and delightfull, adorned with woods, hilles, and sweete riuers, the whiche spreadinge themselues through the lande, fall all in to the riuier Odera, whiche crosseth through the whole prouince. It contaynes two dukedomes, the one Lignits, beeing a potent Duke bothe in lande and subiects, and the other Swenids, whiche the Bohemian Kinge referues to himsealfe vnder a gouernour, whose residence is at lauer, holdinge fower cours or noble assemblies yearlye at Swenedit. The cheeffe cittie is Vraislauia, in their owne toungue called *Pressan* or *Brissel*, very populous, the riuier Odera (whose originall is in the mountaynes of Bohemia) crosseth through the cittie, runneth downewardest, and neere Stetin falles into the easter sea. This cittie is nothinge inferiour vnto any of the fairest citties of Germanie, as well for statelie faire streetes, buildings, policie, as ciuill gouernment, the people are almoste all ritche, for the peasaunts are there seene to goe marker to sell theyr butter, cheefe, milke, or suche lyke aparelled in velvet, with chaines of golde about theyr necks, they are white of collour, of a good disposition, and are easely druncke beeinge muche geuen to banquettinge. The soile yeeldes small quantitie of wine, but they haue it from Moravia and Hungary, theyr comon drinke is beere, whereof they haue one sorte with they call *Sceps*, whiche is as stronge any wine. The greater parte speake the German toungue, and in some places they speake the Slauian or the Polonian toungues.

S L E S I A.



AVSTRIA vvas sometyne comprehended in the superiour or higher Panonia, and is the fortheft parte of Germanye towards the easte, to the northe it borders vpon the riuier Teya, to the south vpon Stiria, to the vvest vpon Bauaria, and to the easte it hathe the riuier Leita. At first it had but the title of a Marquisate, then it vvas made and Dukedome, and sence by th'Emperour Fredrick the thirde it vvas created vwith the title of the Archeduchye, the Lordes vvherof for the space of twoohundreth yeares haue continualye bene Emperours of the Roman Empire, vvchiche countinuanee in election makes it seeme as though the Germanye Empire, vvvere a hereditarie righte belonginge to theyr house, vnto them also belongs the counties of Tirol, Stiria, Carinthia, and Cilia. The lengthe cōraynes fixe dayes iourney, and the breadthe three. The soile is moste fertill, and aboundante in all vvhat is requisite for humane life, in so muche that of theyr store they spare some for theyr neighbours, the grounde is of so good temper, that it maye easilie be plowed vwith one horse. It yeeldeth also greate store of vvynne, salte, and saffron. The cheefte riuers that runne through this lande are the Onaso, (vvchiche denides Austria into two parts, to vvitt, the higher and the lower) the Traulo, the Eeya, and the Danubye, all vvchiche riuers yeelde them greate store of fishe, vvherof there is one sorte, vvchiche are as bigge as a litle cottage, and there fore theye also in theyr language call them Hausen. The cheefte citties are Emps, S. Leopoldo, Schira, S. Peeter, Neustat, Lens, Ips, Crems, vvith dyuers others, but the metropolitane of all the countrie is Vienna, scituated on the Danubie, the vvchiche vvhat for the nature of th'inhabitants, the concourse of straungers, the statelie and sumptuous buildingh, and for the residence of the Archedukes, it maye be esteemed one of the best citties of Germanye, for besides all this shee is strongelye seated, and muche famoused, by the resistance shee shewed vnto the Turkes in the yeare of our Lorde 1526. when Soliman the Turke the Emperour in his owne person came thether with an innumerable armie, sence vvchiche tyme theye haue still fortified the same. It hath in it many faire churches, vvherof the cheefte is S. Stephens, of exceedinge beaurie, hauinge a steeple of 480. foete highe. Ouera gainst the cittie the Danubie makes a litle llande, vvchiche is vverye delightfull and sportefull, as well to the citicens as to theyr Lords.



BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA is al rounde about environed by the forest and the hills of Mercinia, enclosing the same like Amphitheatre, vvhether by her lengthe and breadthe are almottle equall, and boathe stretche somvvhat more then twvoo hunderth miles. The situation of this countie is helde to be very high, for there enters no riuers into it, but dyuers doe runne from it, vvhich of the cheefest are Albis and Molta, boath very abundant in fische, and especialye in Samon, also there are dyuers lakes, dyches, and fischeponds. The ayre is colde, but the grounde exceedinge goode for cattel and corne, yeeldeth also muche lassicron, but no oyle, nor no greate store of wyne nor yet good, but are suppleyd from Austria and Hungarye, the comon sorte drinke beere. There are mines of all metalls excepte golde, yea they finde of all sortes of precious stones, and also pearles in theyr some oysters. The cheapnesse of victuall is the cause that this countie is inhabited as it is, for therein are compted about 30000. villages, and litle lesse then eight hunderth cities, towynes, and castels, some belonginge to the crowne of Bohemia, and other some vnto priuate Lordes and Barons. Amongest the reste we will onely speake of Prage, the metropolitan of the kingdome, and vvhich for the moste parteth' Emperour holdes his courre, shee is seated vpon the riuier Molta, vvhich by she is deuided, and yet reunited by a stone bridge, supported vpon 24. faire arches, the citie is distinguished into three parts, to wit, the olde, the newed, and litle Prage, each of them hauinge a particolar and sundrie Senat and iurisdiction, the litle Prage is situated on the lefte syde of the riuier, there in is the Royall courre built vpon a hillocke adioynninge to the citie, therein also is the Cathedrall church. The newe and olde citie are on thother side of the riuier seperated vvith vvalls and ditches, in th' olde towne is a clocke, esteemed to be the rareste of al Europe. Vnto the Bohemian crowne also belongs Lusatia, Slesia, and Morauia, the Bohemians speake the Sclauonian tongue, although that rounde about the countie the German tongue be vsed, they are greatlye geuen to drunknesse, pride and Pompe, as vvell the men as vvomen. They are of stature high, and of a gallant cariage. Theyr estates are three, Nobles, Barons, and citicena.

BOHEMIA.

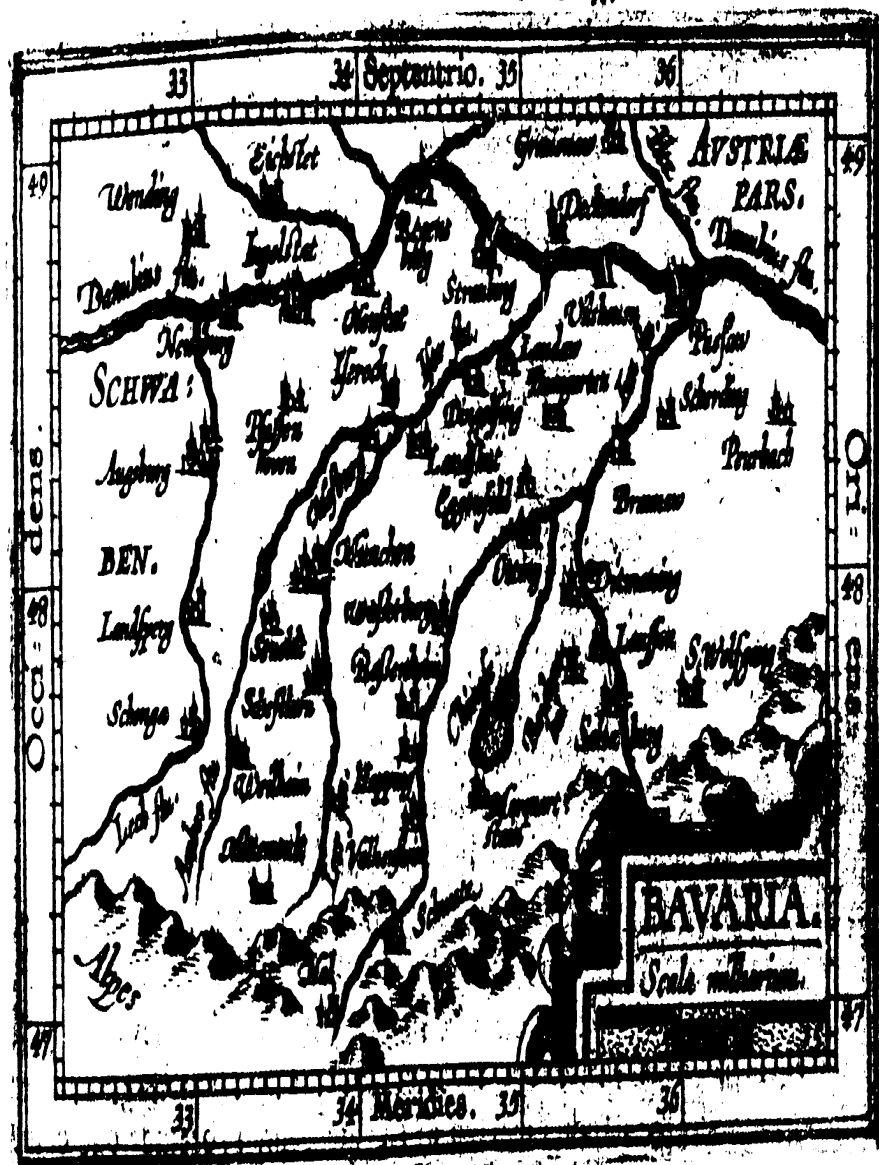


THE BISHOPRICK OF SALTZBVRGH.

His countrey is so named, by reason of the cheefe citie, whiche is called Saltzburgh, the countrey is ruled and gouerned by the Archebishop, vnto whome as well in temporall as in spirituall matters, they are subiecte, this citie is scituated vpon the riuer Saltza, from whence the citie takes the name. This prouince is in Bauaria, and moſte of it doeth conſiſte in mountaynes, where as many golde-mynes are founde, as also others of ſiluer, coper, iron, verdigreece, brinstone, allum, antimonye, excellent marble, and greate ſtore of ſalte. It hath greater ſtore of cattell and wilde beaſts, then corne or frutes, for it is greatlye cloyed with bogges and hilles, but in reſpecte of the mines they wante no needfull thingh, whiche to the lyffe of man is requiſite. Saltzburgh was ſometye called Iuuauia, and parhaps it is that, whiche Ptolome calls Poedicum, whiche beeing in this ſorte enuironed with hills, playnes, and paſtures, was burned and diſtroyed by Atilla Kinge of the Hunnes, and was reſtored againe in anno 550. by reason whereof it maye be, it tooke the name of Iuuauia. After this S. Rupert Biſhop of Worms, (borne of the bloode Royall of Fraunce) came into Bauaria, (beeing driuen from his biſhopricke) preachinge the Goſpell conuerted many of this people, baptizinge the Duke Tendo with all his courte at Regensburg, and with conſente of the ſaide Duke he eſta bliſhed an Epiſcopall ſeate in the citie of Saltzburgh, and there in builded a Church in honour of S. Peeter, with a monaſtery of the Ordre of S. Benediſt, the Abbots whereof for a greate tyme were alwayes elected Biſhops, ſence whiche tyme, the ſame beeing made an Archebiſhopricke, it is become the beſte of the other fyue of Bauaria, the Archebiſhop beeing one of the richeſt Princes of Germany, and one who ſtryues for precedence with the Archebiſhop of Madenburgh.



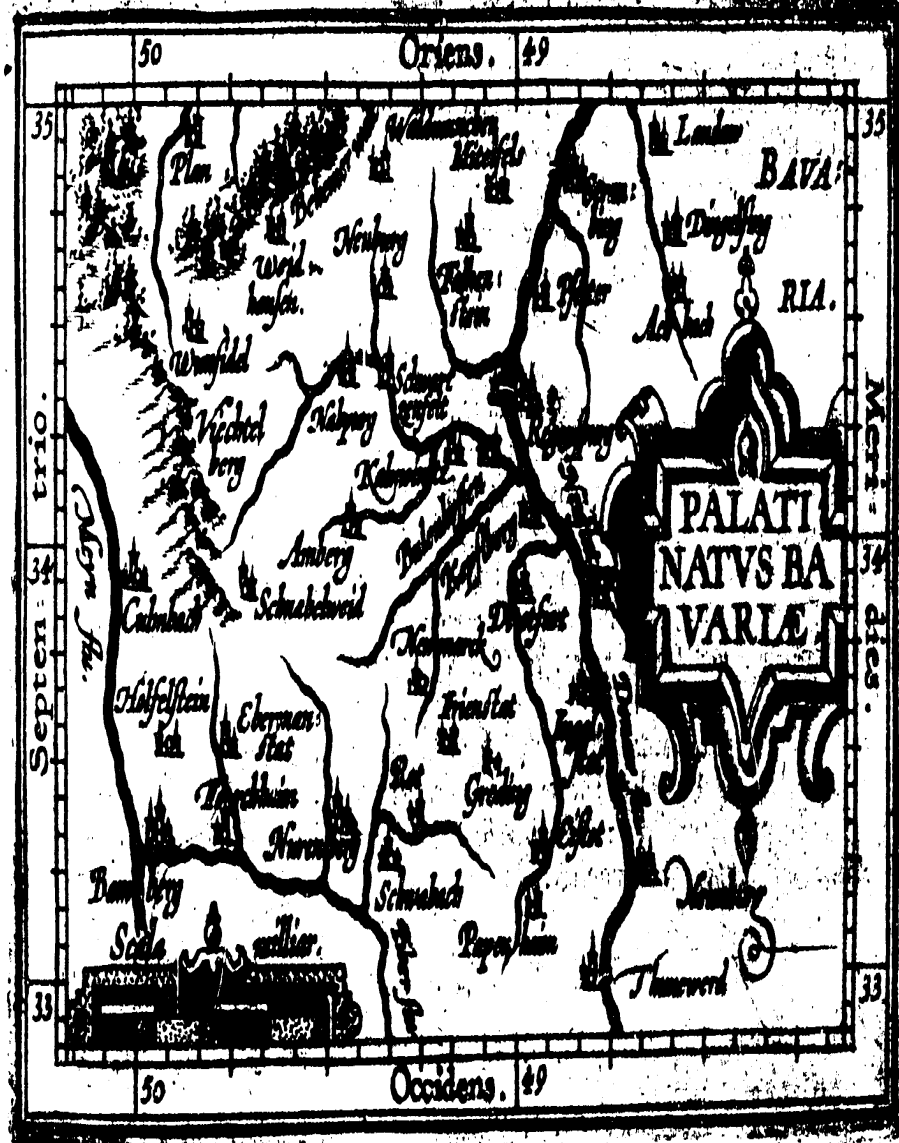
Bauaria to the east borders vpon Austria, to the north vpon Franconia and Bohemia, to the west vpon Sueuia, and to the southwarde vpon the Alpes. The Danubie croisseth through the countrey, wherein dyuers riuers, whiche fall from the hills, doe full into, and lose themselves. It is distinguished in the highe and lowe Bauaria, the highe Bauaria is full of bogges, lakes, many riuers, huge woodes, a number of beares, wilde boares, and all sorte of wilde beastes, and aboue all other an infinite number of bucks, whiche maye not be killed whout the Dukes leaue. They haue but little corne and no wyne at all. The inferiour or lower Bauaria is more frutefull and inhabited. In the same vpon the bankes of the Danubie growes reasonable store of wyne, is also alongest the ryuers of Ister, and the Lauer, and betweene the riuers are very fayre playne felde, whiche yeelde greate store of corne, they are stored of all needfull matters, as cattell, fische, salte, greate store of swyne, there are mynes of golde, siluer, iron, and copper. Amongest all the Prouinces of Germany this is the most populous, for there in are counted 14. citties, 46. preuiledged townes, and 72. monasteries, besides the villages, castells, and gentlemens howses. The cheeffe citties are Frisingue, Ingolstat, Landshut, Monachium, or Munchen. Passauia, Ratisbona, Saltzburgh, and Straubinge, in Manachium comonlye the Duke keepes his residence, and is helde for one of the fairest citties in Germany, seated vpon the ryuer Iser. Ratisbona and Passauia aboundeth greatlye in corne, for theyr inhabitants are more geuen to the plowe and their cattell then others, beeing neither greate warriors nor yet marchaunts, they take greate delighte in drinke, and seldome trauell from home. Some esteeme that this countrey was conuerted to the Christian faith by a disciple of S. Paule, called Marke, and was theyre first Bishop.



THE PALATINAT OF NORTHGOYA IN BAVARIA.

That parte of Bauaria, whiche lyeth on th'other side of the Danubie, towards Bohemia, is called Northgoya, the metropolitan-cittie of this prouince is Norimbergh, howbeit some esteeme it to be in Franconia, but the inhabitants will holde of nether, but are as neutrall vnto boathe. The cittie is situated in a sandie and barren place, yet neuertheless is it one of the richest citties of Europe, for the people are very indultrious, and muche addicted to trafficke, and all though the cittie be not very auncient, yet vpon a little hill is seene a verye auncient buildinge, called *Castrum noricum*, the riuier Pegnitz runneth through the cittie, whiche is gouerned by the nobles, and the giuriconsults are not admitted to be magistrats, it is eight miles in rounde, enuironed with twoo walles, contayninge 180. towers. There are dyuers other citties, castells, and monasteries, as Ambergh, Sulzbach, Auerbach, Eger, Newerstat, Beyernt, Eysler, Napurg, and others, betweene the cittie of Norimbergh and Eger is the mountayne Fiechtelbergh, sixe leagues in circuit, out of whiche is taken all sortes of metall, but especialle greate store of iron, whiche is carried about all the Prouince, it yeeldeth also muche Azure. On the topp thereof is a lake and dyuers pits, where out greate quantitie of mettals haue bene taken, from this hill also flowe 4. riuers, whiche runne towards the 4. partes of the worlde, to wit, the Meyn towards the weste, th'Eger runnes eastwardes, the riuier Sala northward, and the Nabe to the southe, in fyne this Prouince besides her abundances of mineralls (wherby they procure all th'other necessaryes) hath also in dyuers places good corne, and pasture grounds for cattell. It contaynes also the Landgraueship of Luchtemburgh, beeing one of the fower, heeretofore instituted by the Emperours,

THE PALATINAT OF NORTHGOYA IN BAVARIA.

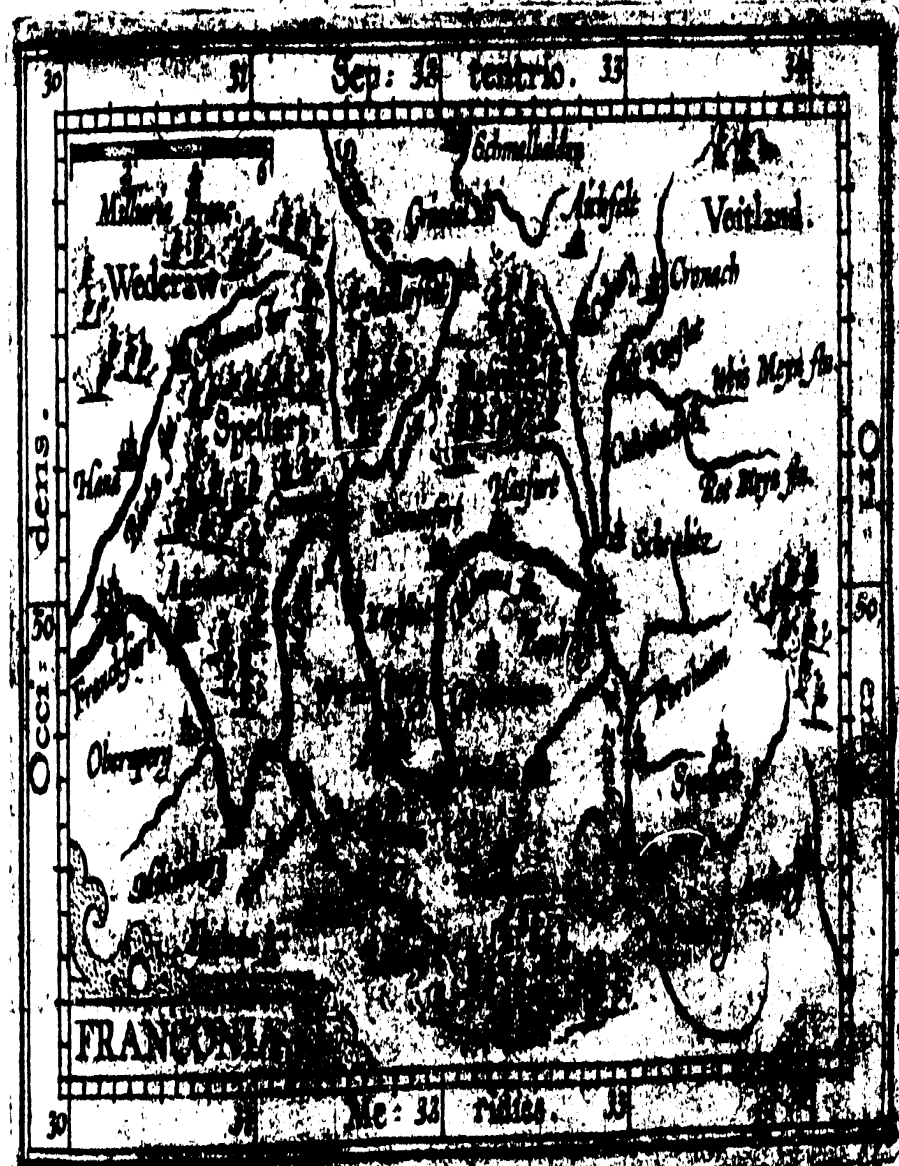


FRANCONIA.

FRANCONIA whiche also is called th'orientall Fraunce, to the south it confines vvith Swabia and Bauaria, to the east it borders vpon Bohemia, to the north vpon Hassia and Turingia, and is almoste in the middle of Germany. the soile is not so froutefull, as it is in other places, beeinge verye hillie full of forests and vwoods, vvhere by theye haue greate store of vvilde deere, and albeit that the grounde be not verye fat but landye, yet it produceth greate store of good vvine, yea so muche that they transporte it out of the countrie in greate quantitie, they haue also manye frute orchardes, and goodlye pastures for cattell, and in the precincts of Bamberg doeth growe suche store of Licorish, that they lade vvhole cartes full, and transporte the same to other places, also they haue cabidges, oignons, and radishes, of suche bignesse as the lyke in no place is to be seene. The riuer Meyne passeth through the middl of this prouince, vvheron are builde theyse faire citties, VVirtzburg, Hassfurt, Schuuerinfurt, Zitsinge, Ockisinfurt, Karlstat, and others. VVirtzburg vvas sometymes called Peonia, and nowe it is called Erbipoli, vvhole Bishop is called Duke of Franconia, howbeit the countrie hath many other Lords, and amongst the reite the Archebishop of Maganza possesseth a greate parte, as also the Bishop of Bamberg, and the Counte Pallatyn, besides there are many free citties. This cittie of VVirtzburg is seated on playne grounde, but rounde beginneth vvith hills, all planted full of vines, it is esteemed the nearest citie of all Germanie, vvliche is cauled by channelles, vvliche are vnder the grounde, vvhereby all the filthe of the cittie is caried awaye. Bamberg is a Cathedrall cittie, and hath diuers good possessions. The countie Palatine vvho possesseth a greate parte of this lande keepes his courte at Heydelbergh, a cittie seated on the riuer Neccar, beeinge a verye prettye small cittie. The cittie of Norimbergh although it holdes it selfe newvall, yet is the same subiecte vnto the Bishopricke of Bamberg.

FRANCONIA.

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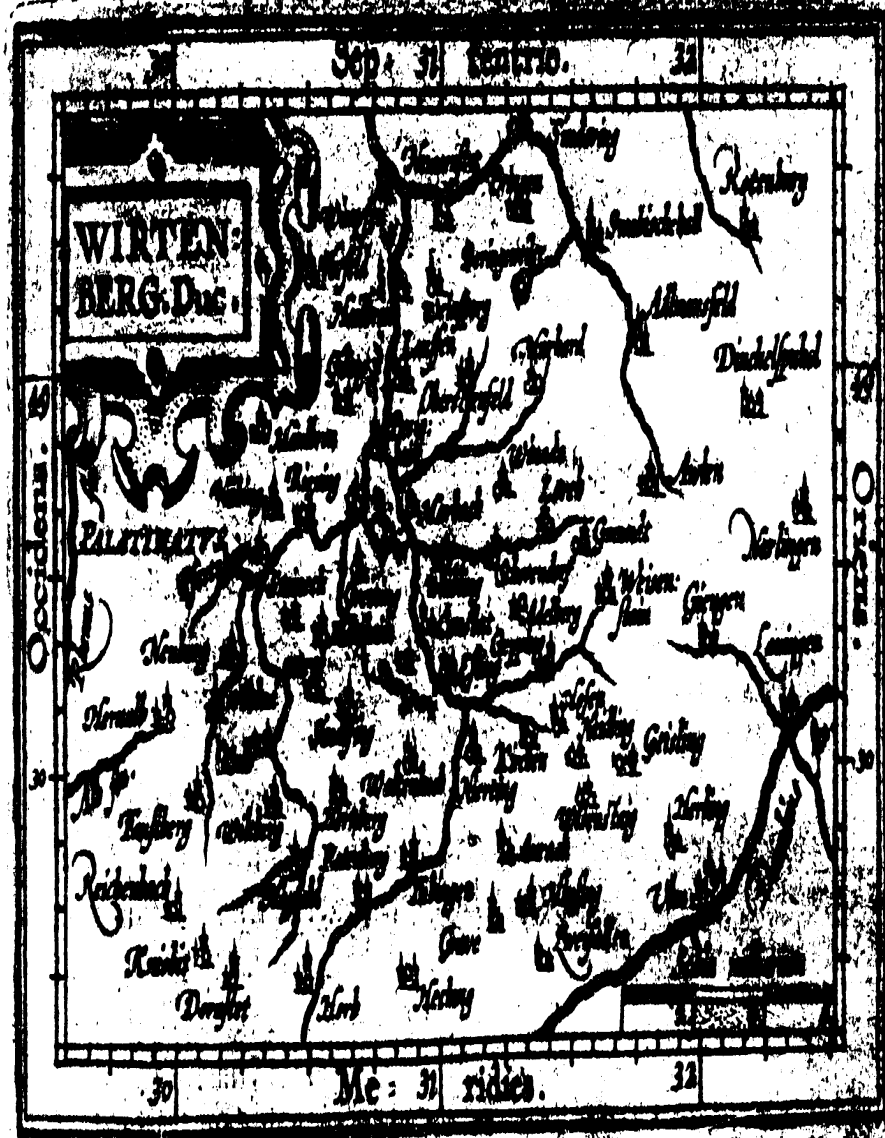


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THE DVCHYE OF VVIRTEMBERGH.

THe Duchye of VVirtemberg was sometymes but a countye, and taketh this name from a castell called VVirtemberg, seated on the Neccar, whiche runneth through the countie, and enters into the Rhyne neere vnto Heydelbergh. This Province is a member of Swauia, it is full of hills and forestes, yet not withstandinge fertile and comodious, full of citties and villages, the cheefe whereof (and where the Duke remaynes) is Stutgarde, the whiche beeinge propertye seated in a valley, the hills rounde about are so full of vines, that thereof grewe the prouerbe, that if the grapes were gathered the cittie might be endaugered to be drowned by the wyne. The nexte is Tubingen, famous by reason of the vniuersitye, whiche was founded in it by counte Euerarde, in the yeare 1477, boath whiche citties are seated on the Neccar. The citties of VViltbat and Zel are so named after the whole bathes whiche are in them, beeinge the samewater very healthfull for the palsey, and other lyke diseases, by reason that the water is sulphurous. In the cittie of Cheppinge there is a fountayne of a sowre taste, moste healthfull for dyuers infirmitiees. Rottenburgh and Haylbrun all though they are not very greate, yet are they populous and ritche. Esslingen, VVill, and Ruttlingen are free citties. Neere vnto the Neccar is a growith of moste excelent wyne, called Neccar wine, and is muche esteemed of throughout all Germanye. The people of this countie are very ciuill, pollicicke, and goode souldiours.

THE DVCHYE OF VVIRTEMBERGH.



THE COVNTIE OF TIROLL.

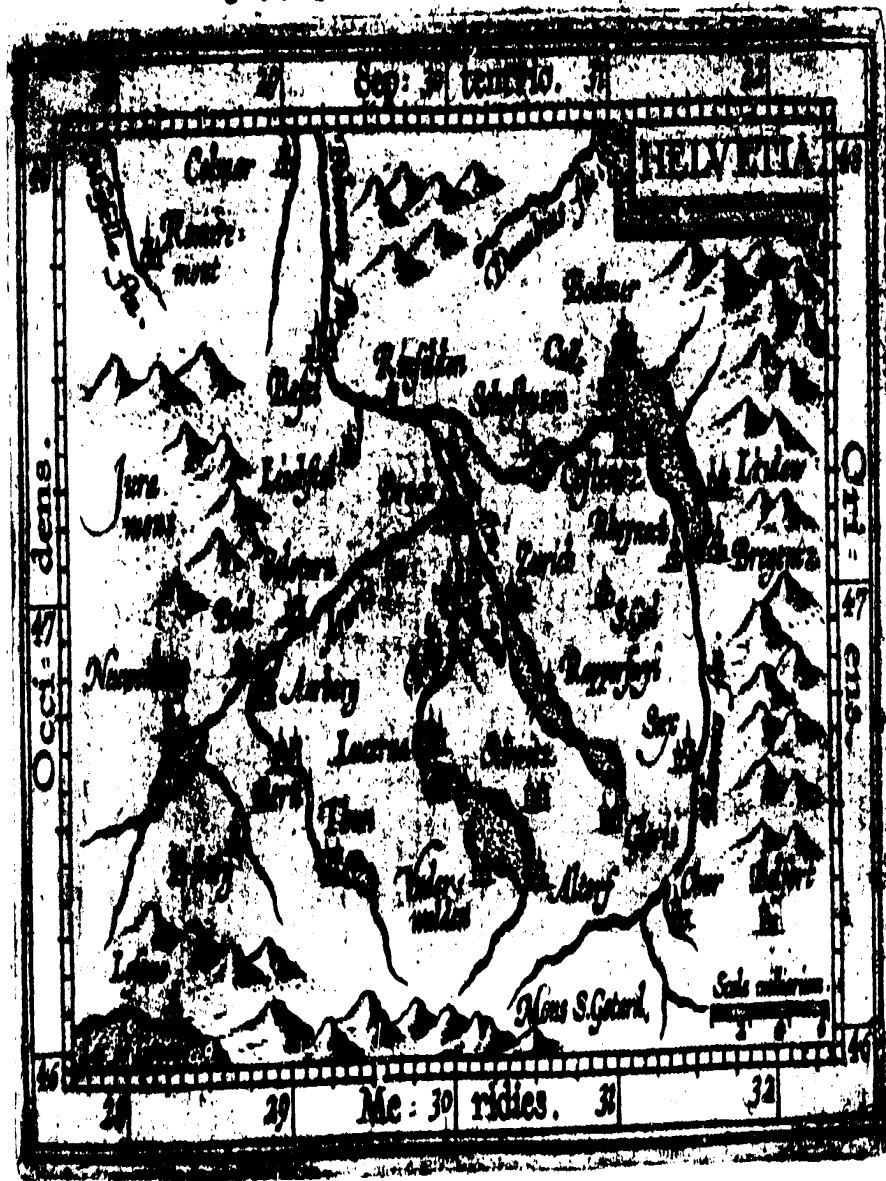
THe countie of Tiroll to the westwarde confines vpon the Grisons or Switfers, to the northe vpon Bauaria, and southwarde vpon Italie: it contaynes mountaines of a mightie and inaccessible highte, apareled with forests, couered with snowe, and ful of many sorts of wilde beastes, theyr greatest riches consiste in theyr siluer mines, whiche are founde neere the cittie of *Schwatz*, the yeeldinge the Prince 30. thousande crownes yeariye income, moreouer they finde there of the most excellent sort of coper, that maye be wrought, also some quantitie of salte. The cheeffe cittie is *Insprugg*, otherwise called *Oenipons*, there is the Princes residence, and also the Parlements or the generall counsaills of the whole Prouince and of Austria are helde therin, beeing that this moste noble countie belongeth vnto the Archdukes of Austria. The cittie is faire and well builte, most of square stomes; theyr soile is riche in corne and wine, and with vallyes full of pastures. Amongest the reste of the mountaynes there is one called *Nanfberg*, distant about three leagues from *Trente*, in lenth it contaynes 12. myles, and in breadthe three, with in the which are contayned 350. Parishes and 32. castells, also therin groweth all necessarie sustentation of mans lyffe, salte and spice excepted, there is there the cittie of *Bolzan*, a famous cittie, by reason of her faires and trafficke. *Brissina* is almoste in the middest of the Countie. *Trente* is scituated on the borders of Italie, wherein boathe the Italian and the German language are vsed, is subiect in parte to the house of Austria, and partelye to the Bisshoppe. The soile yeeldes but little corne, but greate store of good wine. This countye is called *Tiroll* by reason of a castell, called the castell of *Tiroll*, beeing neere vnto *Bolzan*.



SWITZERLANDE.

This countie sometime called Heluetia, was (as Cesar writeth) deuised into 4 parts, but nowe it is di-
 uided into 13. Cantons or nations, and are situated betweene the Rhyne, the mountayne of S. Claude, the
 lake of Geneva, and Italie. The lengthe is 240. miles, the breadthe 100. It is the highest countie in Europe, for it
 lyeth all together amongst the Alpes, from whence dyuers faire riuers haue their originals, as the Rhodane, the
 Rhyne, the Po, the Danubie, and dyuers others. They haue many frutefull valleyes, also the mountaynes, the which
 although they be of a mightie steepenesse and hight, yet are they all couered to the very top with greene pastures,
 vpon which they nourish greate store of all manner of cattel. The cheefest lakes are foure, to wit, that of Constance, of
 Zurich, of Lucerna, and that of Geneva. The people are subiecte to no Prince, but maintayne their estates in libertie
 of a free gouernment vnder the 13. Cantons, which by others are plighte and bounde the one to the other. To
 the publike and comon defence, and in cases belonging to the state and libertie, they gouerne them selues by
 a general Dieta or conuocation, each Canton hauinge moreouer his peticular magistrat. They are fierce in warre,
 and are alwayes mercenarie souldiours, seruinge any one for money, whereby they haue greatelie demerited
 their auncient reputation. These Cantons are these, Zurich, Berna, Lucerna, Uri, Schwytz, Glaris, Vnderuall, Zug, Basell,
 Friburgh, Soluure, Schaffhausen, and Apenzoll. Zurich is a faire cittie, scituated on both the bankes of the lake,
 and ioyned to gether with a faire bridge: they soile aboundes in corne, vyne, and fische, and is esteemed the cheefest
 felt amongst them, for their deputied doeth conuocate the dietas, and sits as President therein. Berna is deuised
 lyke an Ilande into three partes by the riuier Aar, the countie is full and riche of pastures and of coyne. Lucerna
 is famous by reason of her lake. Uri, Schwytz, Glaris, and Vnderuall are betweene the mountaynes of Cuius and
 S. Gotarde, in situation very stronge. Zug is also very frutefull, and lyeth on another lake. Basell belonged once
 to the Empire, but sence they made them selues a canton of the Switzers, their lande howbeit, there in are a great
 number of thicke forests, it is much inhabited. Friburgh is in some part hillie, and in other partes playne, so that
 in the cittie one must alwayes either ascende or descende, beeing rounde about begirt with high mountaynes.
 Soluure is helde to be the auncient cittie of Germany, (Trier excepted) shee is scituated in a faire playne countie,
 In this Canton is a fountayne, that neuer yeeldes water but from Iulye to August, and that also but onely in the
 morninge and in the eueninge, and at other tymes is drye. Schaffhausen is seated in a moste excellent place on the
 Rhyne, beautified with three faire bridges neere vnto, which the saide riuier hath a fall, which maketh such
 noise, as of the water shoulde be conuerted vnto duste. The last Canton is Apenzoll, the valleys whereof, (betweene
 the Alpes) which guide into Italie, are inhabited by dyuers sortes of men, vsinge all manner of mechanical trades,
 in one place they beeing all brokers, in another all bricklayers and masons, in another all cutlers, others all car-
 ners, and in another all are chimney sweepers, and in the other all Porters and labouringe men, and thus with their
 trades and occupations they trauell vp and downe Italie and the other neighbour countie.

SVWITZERLANDE.



THE DISCRPTION OF ITALYE.

THE Description of this worthie countrie deserues a vvhole volume to be impleyed theron, but as vve haue begunne in bresse this discourse, so doe vve intende to finishe the same in lyke ordre, Italie is the moeste renouynedst parte of Europe, vvell knowne vnto all forraigne nations, as these whiche haue often attempted to conquer the same. The one parte is begitte by the Alpes, and the other three by the sea, in lenghte it contayneth 1010. myles, countinge from Augusta Preatoria vntill Reggio, and in the broadest place it contayneth 400. miles, the forme therof is lyke vnto the thigh legge of a man. The Apennines do crosse the same, from vvhence doe flowe dyuers riuers, the vvhiche runne in to either side of the sea. This countrie hath mounraynes, hills, playnes, feedes, lakes, riuers, fountaynes, forests, and vvhoods, in somuche as it resembles a most faire gardin of varieties: in one seallfe same feelde growinge corne, vvine, oyle, and other frutes, vvhithout any hindraunce of the one to th'other. The temperature of the aire is knowne, by that in boathe the extreame parts therof the landes yeeldeth vvine, oyle, cedar trees, and many other frutes, neither vvaunte they any mines of metalls, vvhithin the same are contayned so many famous comon VVealles, Kingdomes, Dukedomes, Marquissates, Counties, Baronies, and Lordships, that no other parte of Christendome is equall vnto it, neither in this nor in the multitude of faire and stately cities, vvhiche Eliano vvriteth to haue bene in number 1166 cities, neither is there any countrie, vvhiche in ciuillitie, good customes, and politicke gouernment doeth goe beyonde it. Their vallour is knowne by the late Roman Monarchie, vvhiche was in Italie, and for by reason it yeeldeth all necessaryes fit for a countrie and for the lyffe of man, it is frequented by all nations. Italie contaynes these Prouinces, the sea coaste of Genoua, Toscana, the Dukedome of Spoleti, the playnes of Rome, the countrie of Lauoro, Basilicata, the superiour and inferiour Calabria, the landes of Otranto, Bari, Puglia, Abruzzo, the Marshes of Ancona, Romagna, Lombardie, lyinge on either syde of the riuer Po: the Creuigian Marche, Friuli, Histria, vvhith dyuers Iles, vvhiche are in Adriaticq, Tirenian, and Sicillian seas, also the famous cittie of Venice, vnder vvhose gouernment are an infinite number of citties, castels, forts, and villages.

THE DISCRPTION OF ITALYE.



FRIVLI

The countrie of Friuli lyeth on the sea side, extendinge her limits betweene Liguria, Histria, and the Alpes, and so from the sea coaste (vvhether she hath dyuers ports) riseth hille to moste highe mountaynes, by the vvhiche the lande is enclosed lyke vnto a theatre. In those mountaynes there are dyuers narrowe passages, whiche are as the gates of the lande. This countrie hath manye faire playne groundes, moistened by dyuers brookes, vvhiche yeeldes the same very fertill and frutefull, especialye in good vynes. The ayre of the countrie is temperate: in the mountaynes are founde mynes of iron, coppe, leade, tinne, quick siluer, some golde and some siluer, al sorts of marbre and cristall. The vvoodes are pleasaunte to hunte in, beeinge full of vvilde deere: the pastures very good, and there in they nourishe greate store of cattell, plentifull in all sorts of frutes, and also good store of timber. The inhabitants are very apte and industrious. The moste famous citie is Aquileia, the Patriarks and sometymes of the Romane Emperours seates, and was called seconde Rome, beeinge 12. miles in circuit, sence whiche tyme it was destroyed by Artilla, and nowe by reason of the bad ayre it is almoste disinhabited, and all theyr trade reduced to Venice: at this tyme Udine is the cheeffe citie, because the cheeffe Magistrate holdes his residence therein, as also the affayres of the whole prouince are done therein. The other citties are Gorizia, Ciuidale, Trieste, S. Daniel, Porto Guaro, whith others. About 10. miles of from Udine, the comon wealthe of Venice (whiche possesse the whole prouince) builde nowe a newe citie, and forte called Noua Palma, whiche proues to be one of the best and assurdest places of all Italie. Friuli is one of the fowre Dukedomes, whiche were founded in Italie by the Longobardes, th'other three are Spoleti, Turino, and Beneuento. The cheeffe riuers of this prouince are Liuenza, Lemona, Tagliamento, Narisone, and Lisonzo, all whiche by reason of the neerrenesse of the Alpes (from whence they fall) haue not the tyme to slacken theyr greate current.

FRIVLI



HISTRIA.

Amongst all other Authors which have written vpon this prouince, I resolu onely shewe the reader the discription of Lewis Vergerius, his auncerours beeing of Histria. Whom Munsters Cosmographie saith, that this Peninsula from the beginninge of the straighe or tergeste is scituated alongest the sea coasts vntill the cittie of S. Vitus, which is vpon the riuer Flamen. It contaynes aboute 100 miles. All this prouince (saith he) is neither altogether playne, nor troubled with ouer high hilles, the vwith nor vwith standinge are not barren, for they ought rather to be called hilllocks, planted vwith vines, oliues, and other frute trees: they haue greate plentie of corne, pasture groundes, and cattell. One very high mountayne there is, vvhiche is called the Maiore, and beeing towards the Fanaticke straight. It is the firste lande vvhiche shevves it selfe vnto the sea faringe men, vpon vvhose top there springes a moste excellent fountayne, and there abouts growve dyuers phisicall and rare hearbes, for the recourye vvhetherof, the phisicians of dyuers places of farre of vwith greate paynes clyme the saide mountayne. In Histria there are three riuers, to wit, the Forponte the Quoy or the Quier: the last runneth into Fanaticke straight, and is novve the limit of Italie. The citties are, Meugle, Iustinopolis, Isle, Pitane, Vmago, Emonie, Parenzo, Ofare, Rouigno, and Pola, vvhiche by the Greeks vvas builded on the viter promontorie of Histria, the Romans called it *Pieté de Italia*. There is yet to be seene the relicks of an Amphitheatre vwith sepulchers and other auncient monuments. All these citties are borderinge on the sea. But the mediteranean or countrie citties are Pinguent, Montrona, Portules, Grissina, Bulles, S. Laurens, Doicastelli, S. Vincent, the valle Adignan, Pameran, Albonna, Flanona, Perina, Gallignan, Costac, and Pisin. Iustinopolis comonlye called Cap-d'Istria, is very famous, Plinius calles it Egide, shee is scituated vpon a rock a good vvaye distant from the firme lande, to the vvhiche shee is ioyned vwith a longe bridge: this citie vwith dyuers others doech belonge to the Senate of Venice, for some parte of Histria belongeth vnto the house of Austria. The inhabitants are generallye poore, by reason of the nigh neighbourhoode of the goode cities of Italie.

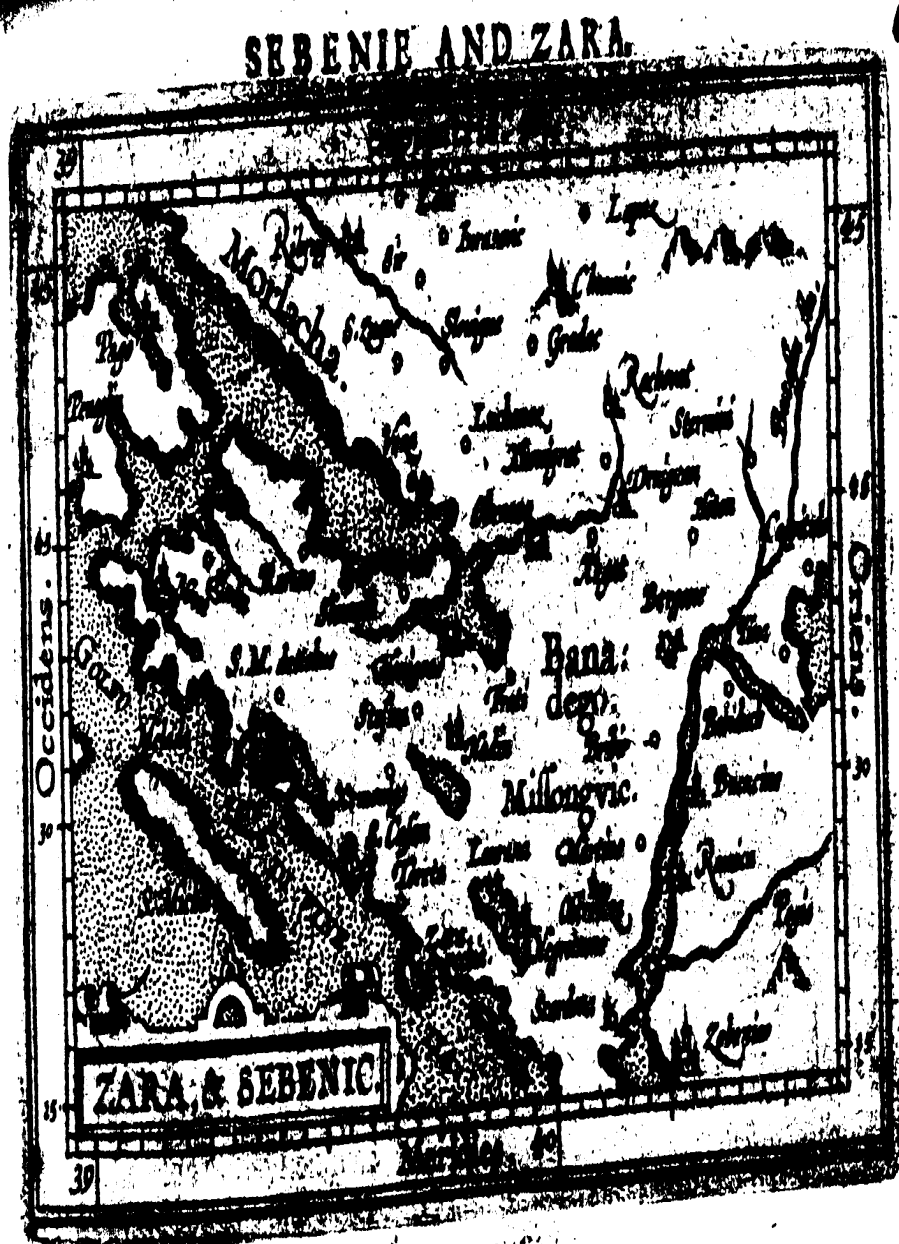
HISTRIA.

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SEBENIE AND ZARA.

Ve holde that in former tyme Zara was called Iadera, and some other write that the lande was called Liburnia, the inhabitants haue heere to fore bene knowne through theyr Piracyes and robberyes at sea, wherefore Liuius calles them a people of a fierce and proude nature, and infamous for theyre outrages at sea. Sebenie by the auncient writers was called Sicum, boath these citties lye at the sea syde, of the Adriaticke gulfte vnder the Signorie of Venice. The soile is frutefull, the cittie pleasant but nowe little inhabited by reason of th'incursion of the Turks, and where as in this mappe some fragments of auncient ruines are noted. Dominicus Niger writeth, that in the same place some tyme there was the cittie of Essesia, but is nowe destroyed and rased to the grounde, the place where the same stode is nowe called Beribir, where dyuers Greecke and Lattin Epigrammes and other monuments of antiquitie are to be seene, the vnknowne Authour of this mappe calleth it Bergane, reade in the 6 booke of the saide Niger his Cosmographie, where he speakes of this parte of Illyria, and you shall see the farther discourse heereof. I will onelye adde what I haue readde in the itineraire of *M. Cornelius Scheppers*, some tyme Embasadour of Ferdinande the Roman Kinge to Soliman, to wit, at Zara (quoth he) we sawe the church of S. Iohn de Maluasia, so called by reason that once the Mariners of a certayne Marchaunts ship beeing in a daungerous tempest, and in greate perill to be wracked, made a vowe that they escaped from that daunger, they woulde builde a church to the honour of S. Iohn, whose mortar shoulde be tempered with Malmesye.



THE DVKEDOME OF MILLAN.

THe Dukedome of Millan holdes the first place and degree about all Dukedomes in Christendome, and is the better parte of Lombardye. The Dukes whiche haue possesed the same haue alwayes bene mightie and powerfull, and haue possessed farre more countries, then the same duchye nowe containes, beeing vnder the Spanishe subiection. The chiefe citie of all is Millan, a citie no lesse greate then stronge, riche, and populous, containinge 200. thousande soules, it hath a castell of inuincible strenghte, a greate number of mozte faire churches, amongst whiche the Dome or cathedrall churche is to be admired, as well for the greatnesse, all builde of faire marble, as for the infinite number of statues, and other arteficiall workmanship, with an Archebishopsricke builde after the same order, and very ritche: together also with an hospitall, whiche is helde to be the best and the mozte comodious of any citie of Italie: there are artes in all manners of sciences, where of this citie is full, can not sufficientlye be described, for all the borderinge citties, needinge any extraordinarie rare thinge, theye presentlye repaire to Millan. The whiche not withstandinge the multitude of inhabitants, all necessities are at a very reasonable rate, the occasion whereof proceedes from the comoditie, whiche they enioye by dyuers small riuer and nauigable channelles, whereby they are continuallye furnished, with any thinge they neede: and thereby also the countrie is made mozte fruitefull, yeeldinge greate store of ryce, for besides the Tesino, Adda, Ambro, and other dyuers lakes, whiche refrethe the same, they haue twoo other nauigable chanells, the one wherof issues from the Tesino, and together from the Adda, whose watters with an equall currante moisten the grounde, as the Nyle doeth in Egipte. They haue also good store of wine, whiche growes on the mountaynes Brianza. The other citties are Pauta, whiche sometymes was the place of residence of the Longobardian Kinges, and mozte famous for her vniuersitie: Lodie, whose soile is the best of Italie: Nouarra, a greate and plentifull prouince; Como and Crimona, with dyuers othe townes and castells of name, beeing this Dukedome of greate dominions, ritche, and abundant.

THE DVKEDOME OF MILLAN.

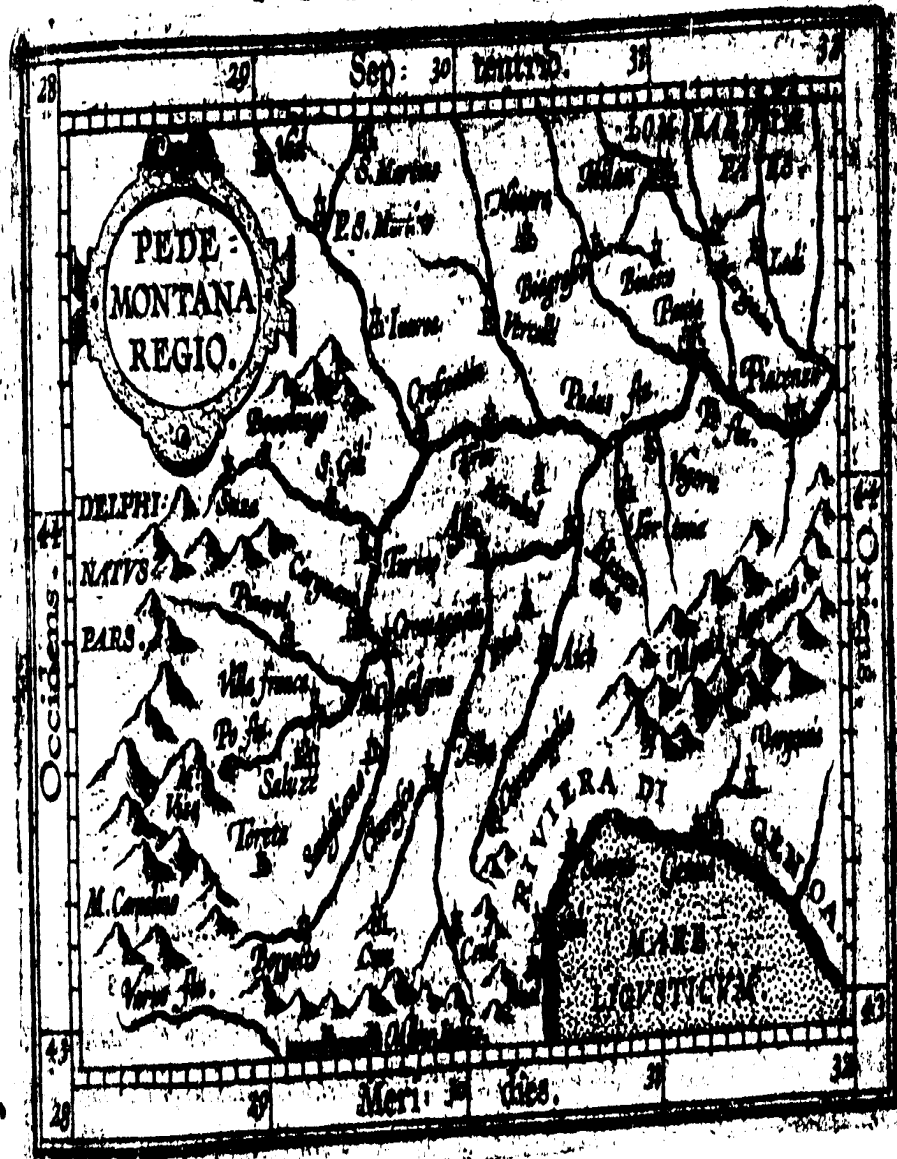


PIEMONTE.

This parte of Italie, because it lyeth at the foote of the Alpes, is called Piemonte of *Regio Pedemontana*, through the vvhiche the riuers of Po, Stura, Tauaro, Doria, and others doe runne, the soyle is very plentifull of all needfull thinges. The feilde yeelde greaie store of corne, theyr hills yeeldes as good store of vvine, and theyr pastures yeeldes as moche plentye boathe of grasse and haye, and some yron mines they haue also. In this Province are 250. vvalled townes, besides seauen noble Episcopall citties, vvhof Turin is the metropolitan, there the Duke of Sauoye (vvhof is Lorde therof) for the moste part holdes his residence. It was sometime the seate of a Longobardian Duke, and vvas called *Augusta Taurinorum*, the other Vercelli, Osta, Asti, Iurea, Mondoui, and Fassano. The people are muche adicted to husbandrye, louing peace and quietnesse. Heere in is also comprehended the state of Monferate, although by right it ought to be set in the discription of Lombardie, for it hath bene a moste famous Marquesate of it selfe, but nowe it is a dukedome, and belongs to the Duke of Mantua. The cheeffe cittie is Cassale, situated on the riuer Po, and is a faire stronge cittie, builte by Vincenzo Duke of Mantua and of Monferate. The other is Alba, whiche plinye calles *Alba Pompeia*, also dyuers townes, castells, and villages. This mappe also shewes the sea coaste of Genoua called Liguria, whiche reaches betweene th'Apenine mountayne and the sea, from the riuer Varo vntill the riuer Macra. The soyle is very steepe and rockye, yer they haue some fewe frutesfull valleys. The cheeffe cittie is Genoua, whiche for rare and stateiye buildings and prowde scituation is admirable, and accomted to be the famousst, richest, and marchaunlykest cittie of any that lye neere the Mediterranean sea, sometyme moste mightie and potente, boathe by sea and by lande, hauinge comaunded in the vtermoste parts of Europe. At Tanais riuer possessed the greaie cittie of Cassa, situated in the greaie sea, and the cittie of Pera oueragainst Constantinople, with the Iles of Cipres, Lesbos, and Chio, and nowe onely they haue Liguria, and the Ile of Corsica. The citties Sanoua, Finale, Nizza, and others governinge theyre state in ordie comon welthe. The people are suttile, industrious, and experie.

PIEMONTE.

66



THE ROMAINE TERRITORY.

Beinge we haue not the place capable of an ample discription of this mappe, especiallye for as much as the cittie of Rome onlie requireth, whiche sometymes was the emperesse of the worlde. It seemes rather better not to speake of it, at all then onlye to set downe but parte. Yet to th'ende we maye aide the ignorant, and somewhat recreate the more learned, we will in breefe comprehend the principall things thereof. The cittie is scituated in barren soile, and muche subiect to the southwinde, and a troubled and intemperate aire, whose circuit hath sometyme bene of 13. thousande paces, and at this present there are harlye 1200. In former tyme shee had 29. streets, and 21. gates: in the circuit of the walls are about 360. towers or turrets, where heere tofore there were 740. therein are 7. small hills, whence the cittie was called *Septemurbs* or seauen folde: there are foure walkes or passages vnder grounde, 27 churchyards, 3 Libraries of the Popes, the one whereof is shut, wherein are the moste choisist and notablest bookes, the seconde is lesse secrett, and the other is alwayes twoo houres open euery workinge daye, for any man to goe into that liste. The names of the regions in the cittie nowe are 14. and in former tyme 19. the stone bridges ouer the Tyber are 6. I haue also thought meere heere to set downe the names of suche authours whiche haue famoused this cittie in theyr workes, whereof the cheeffest are *Q. Fabius Pictor*, *Sex. Ruffus*, and *P. Nipper*, those are the auncientest. The newer authours are *Blondus* in his discription of Italie, *Pogge Florentine*, *Raphal Volateran*, *Fabius Caluus of Ranenna*, *Bartholomaeus*, *Kneius Fannus*, *Andreas Palladius*, *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, *Luctus Maurus*, *Volfangus Latinus*, and *Iustus Lipsius*. *James Mazachius* gathered the olde auncient Epigrames, and *Vlysses Aldrandus* the statues: Also *Hubert Goltzius*, with no lesse arte then charge and diligence, hath set foorth the all the statelye monuments therot in forme of a booke grauen vpon copers.

THE ROMAINE TERRITORY.

67



THE TERRITORIES OF SIENNA.

The cittie of Sienna is very auncient, greate, faire well builte, and stronge, it mayntayned it selfe a greate while lyke a comon wealthe, but of later dayes it hath bene subdued and made subiecte to the Dukedome of Florence, whereby together with her libertie she hath lost muche of her auncient reputation. The cittie is seated vpon a small hillocke, and amongst other statelie buildinges therin, there is a faire churche all builte of marble, moſte ſumptuouſlye adorned wvithin with dyuers excellent caruings. More ouer they haue a very faire Pallace, builte by Pope Pio the ſeconde, togeather with a faire and comodious hospitall, there is a very faire large market place, with a moſte excelente faire fountayne therin. The cittie is muche frequented and haunted by ſtraungers of all nations, aſwel by reaſon of the Vniuerſitye helde therin, as alſo to learne the faire ſweete language, and dyuers other excellent artes and good cuſtomes, wherof the Senefians are extolled and comended aboue others prouinces of Italie, they liuinge vpon theyr owne reuenues not caringe greatlye to trouble theyr gentle mindes, with the cares of marchandize. Vnto the cittie belongeth a greate ſtate, wherin are the citties of *Pienza*, *Montalcino*, *Chiuſi*, *Saona*, *Maſſa*, and *Groſſetto*, with 26. other walled townes but not very populous. The ſoile is very pleaſaunte and frutefull, both of wine, oyle, and frutes, but eſpecialllye in corne. Towards the ſea there is a ſmall Ilande, faſtened to the mayne by a little narrowe ſtraight of lande, called monte Argentaro, wherein is mountayne that hath a ſiluer myne, alſo they fynde therin greate ſtore of marble.

THE TERRITORIES OF SIENNA.

68



Amongst all the citties of Thuscane the cittie of *Perugia* is moste famous, strongly seated vpon th'edge of the Appenine mountayne, populous and faire as well for the buildinges of the cittie houses as the churches, and in the midste it hath a very faire fountayne of most cleere watter, they haue also a stronge castell, the people are couragious and ingenious, nothings lesse apte for learninge then for the seelde, with in the cittie there is a famous Academie of all the liberall sciences. The ancient writers name her very muche, by reason that in former tyme she was greatly troubled with warres, and there by hath suffered greate losses: but nowe they rest quiet and in peace vnder the subiection of the church of Rome. The soile is very fertile, and of a good ayre, moystened by the riuer Tiber, neere vnto whiche they gather greate store of wheate and other croppe. The mountayne sydes of this countrie are pleasant and frutefull, yeeldinge good wines, oyles, and other sapourous frutes, within this prouince is the famous lake of Trasimeno, where Haniball vanquished the Romans, whose circumference containeth 20. miles, the water beeing moste cleere and sweete, adorned with three Ilands, twoo whereof are almoste conioyned together to the northwarde, within the firste there dwell neere 200. families, in th'other there is onely a church, in the thirde, (whiche is the greatest) there dwell a greata number of fishermen. The hill sydes whiche are reunde about this lake are beautified with vynes and oliue trees, there growes lykewyse greate store of flaxe and hempe.



OROPITVM OR ORVIETO.

The cittie of Oruieto is scituated vpon a high mountayne in a vnreasonable inconsiderate seate, within a spaciouse and a large place, without any walles, in steede whereof they haue the horrible steepe cliffes of the mountaynes, so disposed and framed by nature, that it is a greate terrour to anyone, to looke downewardes from the top to the bottome. The ayre is indifferente pleasinge, howbeit that in the tyme of harveste theye are anoyed with the stycke risinge from the greate quantitie of hewe, whiche is steeped in the riuer Paglia, that runneth alongest the foote of the mountayne. Within the cittie there is a moste sumptuous temple, beautified with manye rare marble figures, especialie the historie of the creatinge of Eue out of Adams ribbe, done by suche arte as it is thoughte not to surpasse by any humane industrie, the windowes are of Alabastrer moste transparant, where through the light of the sunne shineth, lyke it doeth through glasse. There is moreover a statelye Pallace, builde by Pope Urban the fift. The soile and territories of Oruietto are fertill, yeeldinge an excellent kinde of Muscatelle vvyne, the lyke also growe neere monte Fiascone in greate quantitie. The cheefie riuers where by this countrie is refreshed are the Tyber, and also the Chianina, whiche is very slowe of currante and muddye, wherout a very bad ayre is engendered and very noysome, and vnto the neighbour inhabitants it occupyeth muche lande, and parts the Perusians from the Siennesiens. This mappe also shewes the lake of Bolsenna, whiche is abundant in fishe, especialie in greate fatte eeles, in it lye twoo pleasaunt and frutefull Ilands. In this soile the oliue trees beare the firste yeare after they are planted. Then are there Farneze, Pittigliano, S. Lorenzo, and Aqua pendent, all moste worthy castells.

OROPITVM OR ORVIETO.

70



THE MARSHE OR PROVINCE OF ANCONA.

THIS prouince comonly called *Marca Anconitana*, by reason of the cittie whiche is *Ancona*, was sometyne called *Picenum*, it holdes in lengthe from the riuer *Foglia* vntill the riuer *Tronto*, and in breadthe from the *Appenine* mountaynes vntill the *Adriaticke* sea. The countrie is full of mountaynes, hills, some playne groundes and vallyes, very fratefull boath in corne, oyle, and wine, but there are no nouigable riuers nor any other porte but that of *Ancona*, whiche is not secure, neither wherefore the countrye men leaue the trade of marchandize, to them that haue better comoditye, and they followe theyr husbandrie, and therefore theye are of rude conditions, and aptest for warre. There are 11. Archebishopsricks and Bishopricks, besides diuers citties, townes, and castells. *Ancona* is the cheefest, scituat vpon the mountayne of *Cimerio*, whiche lyke an elbowe lyeth on the *Adriaticke* sea, and vpon some auncient coynes whiche were founde vnder grounde, thereon stande stamped a bowed arme, holdinge a penne in the hande. It is a greate porte builte by the Emperour *Traian*, by reason wherof the cittie it selfe is full of Marchaunts of the *Leuante* and of other nations, about 15. myles from thence lyeth *Loretta*, whiche within fewe yeares is become a cittye, but very small, yet is there a most excelent faire church, and a faire hospitall. The other citties are *Recanati*, (some tymes called *Aelia Ricina*, whose territorie is very plentifull of wyne and oyle. *Macerata* hath a colledge, and there the gouernour of the prouince holdes his residence, and there lykewyse all matters of the Prouince are handled. *Fermo* hath bene a stronge cittie, and the soile yeeldes greate store of wyne and oyle. *Osimo* is more auncient, whose soile hauinge some playne grounde veeldes greate store of corne. *Iesi* is the fatteft of all the others, and *Ascoli* the fairest. At *Fabriano* they make greate quantitye of faire paper. This mappe also representes the Dukedome of *Vrbino*, some parte whereof is in the Marshe of *Ancona*, as *Sinagaglia*, *Fossombrone*, *Fano*, and *Pesaro*, all lyinge on the sea side. The soile yeeldes mozte exceedinge good frutes, especialye oyle, wyne, and figges, and is called *Italies garden*. *Vrbino* is the heade cittie thereof, therein is a very faire pallace, suche hath fewe lyke vnto it in all *Italie*.

THE MARSHE OR PROVINCE OF ANCONA.

71



THE LAKE OF COMO.

In this mappe is set forth the description of the citie of Como, together with the lake, and other neighbouring places, in auncient tymes called *Larus*, and as some saye by reason of the greate quantitie of birdes, vvhiche breede in this lake, and by the Greekes are called *Laros*, and in Latine *Fulca*, muche lyke vnto our cootes other some esteeme the name to be deriued other vvyse. This Lake is verye pleasaunt and delighfull, originallye springinge from the riuer Adda: In lenghte it contaynes from the north to the south 60 myles, and in breadthe 6. myles, and in the very narrowest places one myle. This Lake is altogether environed vwith fertill mountaynes, vvhose topps are full of chesnut trees, the sides filled vwith vines and oliue trees, and the rootes of the mountaynes all clothed vwith gallaunt vwoods, vvhiche abounde in all sortes of vvilde game. Vpon the Lakes brim are many townes and castells, amongst vvhiche to the southwarde lyes the citie of Como, famoused by diuers accidents, and some esteemes that shee vvas builte by the Orobian Gaules, others by the Cenomians: the forme of the citie is lyke vnto a crabbe, vvhose bodye lyinge on the earthe couers vwith her twoo greate feete to get vnto the vvater: shee is seated in a moste excelente goode place, and hath a very good and moste healthfull ayre, on the forparte lyeth a faire Lake, on the backe side lye the fayre and frutefull feedes, in so muche that the same seemes to be builte onely for delight and recreation: this citie produced to the vvorld the twoo Plinies, so muche esteemed of for theyr learninges, and they them selues and dyuers other Authours haue vvritten muche in praise of this Lake.

THE LAKE OF COMO.

72



THE TERRITORIES OF PADVA.

This moste auncient citie of Padua, with her territories seated within the Adri-
gian Marthe, hath allwayes bene moste famous and of greate accompt vnto all
former ages and writers, and dyuers holde that the same was builte by the Trojan An-
tenor, whose sepulcher theye affirme to be therein. This citie is scituated in playne
grounde, begirt with stronge walles and runninge watters, the whiche also runne
through her: the greatnesse (although not conformable peopled) is incredible, ad-
orned with very faire Churches, Monasteries, and a riche bishopricke, a statlie comon hall
of a huge bignesse all couered with leade, many sumptuous buildinge of priuate citi-
cés, and a moste famous vniuersitie, to whiche all sortes of peoples and nations repaire,
besides the infinite number of straungers, whiche continuallie passe to and againe, by
reason of the passage for Venice. Theyr Dominions stretche fourescore mile about, in
whiche circuit there are cōtayned dyuers townes, castels, and villages. The soyle becom-
ge one of the fertilest of all Italye, enterlaced with dyuers vaynes of riuers, on whose
bankes many statelie pallaces are builded, especiallye vpon the riuer Brenta, where
the Venetian nobles haue buildt many one, at greate charges for theyr pleasures and
recreations. The countrie hath dyuers faire hilles, whiche to geather with the playnes
yeelde greate store of wyne, oyle, al sortes of grayne and frutes. The cheeffest hilles are
called Euganei, at the foote wherof standeth the castell of Arquà, knowen because
that famous Poet Petrarcke was buried there: the ayre of this soile is very good, and
the greate plentye of corne, whiche it yeeldes almost incredible. They haue also greate
abundaunce of fishe and wylde deere. About fyue myles from the citie are founde
some wholesome and miraculous bathes, to the whiche multitudes of straungers doe
daylie resorte to be cured of dyuers infirmities and diseases.

THE TERRITORIES OF PADVA.



BRESCIANO.

The cittie of Brescia beeing a very auncient citie, as the ruines (there to be seene) doe shewe. Nexte vnto Millan is helde to be the cheeffest citie of Lombardie, situated euen at the roote of a hill, on whose topp stands an inspicible castle, through the citie runnes a brooke called *Garza*, the whiche besides the comoditie whiche it yieldeth vnto the mills, it also moystens the grounde neere vnto it, and makes them fruitefull; the citie is begirt with a stronge wall, and a deepe ditch, with in thee hath dyuers fountaynes, bothe priuate and publicke, whiche all proceede from a conduit, some 3. myles from thence, made by Desiderio Kinge of the Lombardes. There are dyuers faire Churches, ritche monasteries, comodious hospitals, and in the Diocese many good abbyes and other benefices. The Bishoprick is ritche, and the Bishop beares the titles of Earle, Marques, and Duke. There is a moste faire and auncient Pallace, called *il Broletto*, vwhere the Rectours of the citie haue theyr places, together vwith theyr Iudges and other officers: Another Pallace also is builded of newe worke, to the comon vse, and erected at the comons charges, no lesse statelie then the other, and although the citie be not in compasse aboute 3. myles, yet it containes about 40000 inhabitants, it hath the greatest territorie of any in Italye, in lengthe 100. myle, and 50. myles broad, wherein are counted 800. thousande persons, distributed in 450. townes, castells, and villages, therein comprehended countreyes adioyninge to the lake of Salo, the valleye of Camonica, and Asola vwith her Dominions amongst vvhiche there are some so vwell inhabited, that they maye be compared to some citties. The soile is fertill, and well tilled, the playne grounde yeeldinge greate store of corne, wine, flaxe, haye, and all sorts of frutes. The hillides abounde in excelent wyne and oiles, besides other delicate frutes. The mountaynes haue greate store of iron mynes. Moreouer therein are twoo lakes, the one called *Iseo*, and the other *Idro*, whiche border vpon the Veronian Territories, these lakes also yeelde them greate store of excelent fische.

BRESCIANO.

74



K:

THE SIGNORIE OF THE CITTIE OF VERONA.

The cittie of *Verona* is numbred amongst the other citties of *Lombardia*, although some acöpte the same to be in the *Treuigian Marshes*, because theie two provinces are very neere the one to the other, and are onely deuided by the riuer *Adige*: But howe so euer it be, the cittie is very faire, and molte stronge: the riuer *Adige* crosseth through the same, whereouer are builde 4. stone bridges, the cittie hath a good Bishopricke: and the cittie is beautified with molte faire Churches, dyuers rare and excellēt Pallaces of the citticēs, and an Amphitheather called the *Arena*, of auncient *Romane* buildinge, besides twoo stronge castells: the number of the inhabitants amounteth to 60. thousande persons, theyr territorie is in lenghte 65. myles, and in breadthe 40. therein are many barren groundes, but the same whiche is manured and tilled proues very fertill, yeeldinge boathe corne, wyne, and frutes of all sortes: the pastures for sheepe are very goode, and the cloathes whiche are made of theyr wolles are exceedinge goode. In this prouince also is the famous lake of *Garda*, therein theye take carpes, whiche elsē where are not founde: Also neere the lake growes exceedinge goode wyne. Betwene this lake and the riuer *Adige* is the mountayne *Baldo*, where all proffessours of Physicke doe resorte, to gather dyuers sorts of precious hearbes: besides about 10. myles from the cittie there are the *Calderian watters*, the whiche are greatelye vsed by the *Phisitians* for dyuers diseases. In the vallye of *Pollicella*, in a place called *Negarino*, is to be seene a stone, in forme lyke vnto a womans duggē, from whiche there doeth continuallye distill a watter, whose vertuous operation causeth a womans milke to retorne into the breste, if she haue loste it onelye but waslinge her duggē with the same water. This countie hath moreouer twoo forresses of importance, the one is *Lugana*, situate on the riuer *Adige*, and *Pesibera* vpon the *Mincio*.

THE SIGNORIE OF THE CITTIE OF VERONA. 71



THE TERRITORIE OF CREMONA.

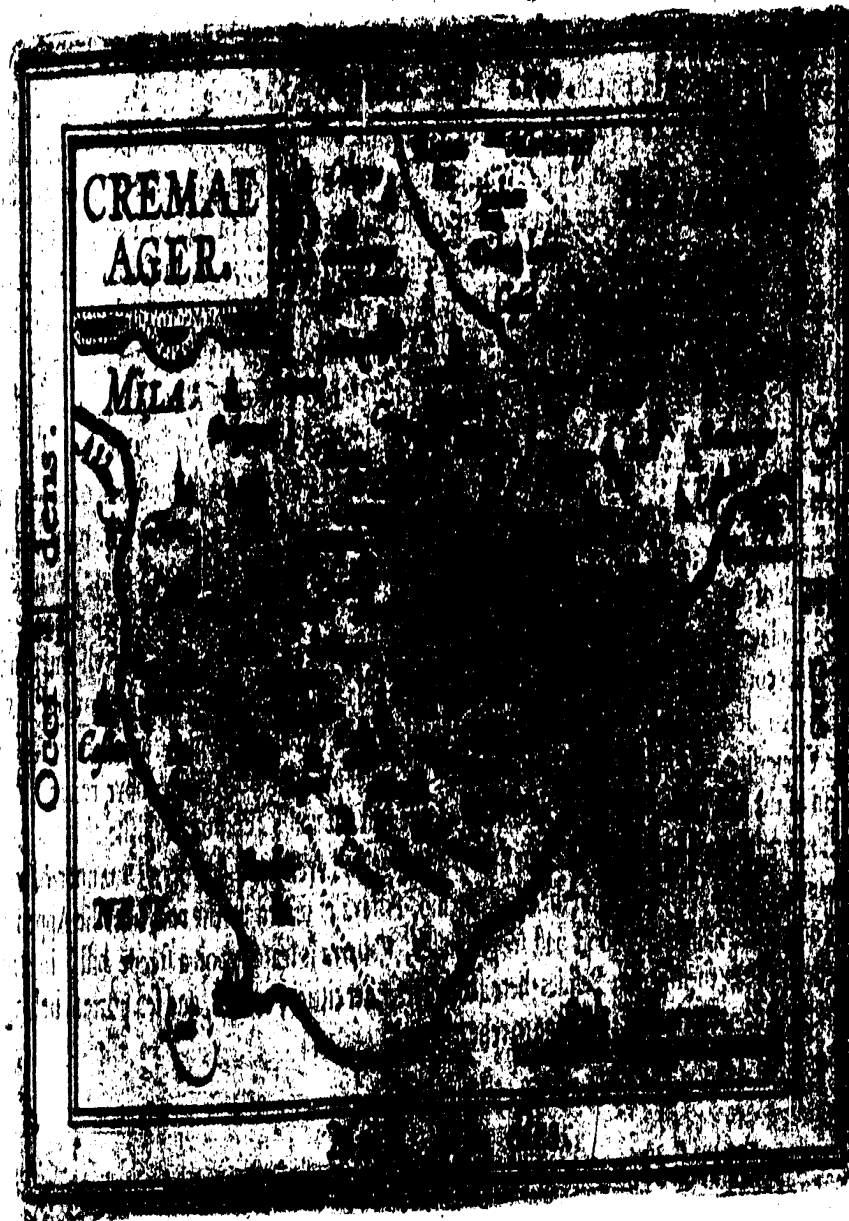
EVERY one can iudge the antiquitie of cremona, by him that saith: *Mantua misera nimium vicina Cremona*, which is: woe vnto thee Mantua, in being so neere a neighbour to Cremona. Titus Lilius writes that this cittie was a Collonie of the Romanes, and very often doeth name her. Shee is builte neere the syde of the riuer Po, by the whiche she doeth reape a greate comoditie, by reason of the greate store of goods, whiche are brought vp the same, and furnis heth the cittie from other countries. In former tyme they were greatlye molested by the warres, euen from the tyme of Augustus th' Emperour, and so from tyme to tyme in the Itrallian warres, whereby she hath often bene distroyed and chaunged many Lordes: also she was a while in libertye, and finallye she is nowe subiecte to the Dukedome of Millan, being restored to a very good pointe, hauinge many faire Churches, and amongst the rest a very faire cathedrall Church, a ritche Bishopricke, and many faire and statelie ciuicill Pallaces, with a very stronge castle, and a towre of wonderfull highte. The soile is verie frutefull, beeing all playnegrounde, very abundant in corne, wine, and other necessaries. Her borders towards the *Brescian* territories are the riuer Oglio, whose moysture lykewyse doeth very muche fatten the grounde, and makes it the more frutefull. There are more ouer diuers riche townes and castells, whiche all are well peopled and inhabited.

THE TERRITORIE OF CREMONA.

76



Crema is a citie belonging to the Venetians, whiche beeing a strong town upon the borders of the Milan, they keepe a garrison therein. This citie (as Leander saith) hath had such encrease of inhabitants vnder this Empire of the Venetians, that she hath merited a renowe amongst the best places of Italie, as by a comon proverbe they saye: *Barletta in Puglia, Pratum in Tuscany, and Crema in Lombardy.* Heretofore this citie was subiecte partlye vnto the Bishop of Lodi, partlye to the Bishop of Cremona, and the other parte to the Bishop of Placenza. The soile is all playne, and neere vnto the citie is the river Serio, whiche runneth vnder her walles: And instede of beeing subiecte vnto diuers Bishops, it is now a Bishopricke, and hath a Bishop of it selfe, very strong and wealthy, and accordinge to her bignesse very populous, beautified, with faire and gallant buildings. In the monthe of September there is helde a greate faire, to the whiche (beeing it well furnished with all manner of marchandizes) the number of marchauntes whiche repaire to the same, (for theyr gayne) is wonderfull, and the greate number of gentlemen, whiche resort to the same faire, for theyr pleasure and recreation, is not lesse. Bloudus writeth that this citie was builde by *Barbarossa*, after the desolation of Cremona, in respecte of the damage whiche the saide citie had receiued. There are others of other opinions, witnesse *Leander*, who affirmeth that shee was builde by the citicens of *Persa*, whiche was destroyed for heresie, by the Bishop of Millan, and that the name of Crema was geuen it, in memorie of theyr burned countrie, the iudgement whereof I referre to the discrete reader. This territorie of Crema although it be but little, yet is the soile very frutefull, well manured, and adorned with all sortes of frutefull trees and vynes. It yeeldeth wyne, oyle, all manner of grayne, and also flaxe: moreouer there are many cleere water brookes, whiche abounde in good fishe.



TVSCANIE.

TOSCANA (sometime called *Heuraria*) is the noblest province of Italie, and enriched with the sweetest and noblest deliuerie of language of any other place of Italie. The confines thereof are to the east the Tyber, the ryuer Alacra to the weste, the other partes are bounded by the Appennine mountaynes and by the sea. In lengthe it hath neere vnto 300. miles, the inner parte of the same is very hillye, and although for the greater parte of it seale, it be not of the fertilest, yet by the ingenious industrie of the people (whiche of them selues supplie where in theyr soile vvaunt) it is in many places so well husbanded, that it produceth frutes very comodiously. Indee there vvaunt lakes, riuers, nor brookes, vvhiche moisten the earthe. The inhabitants are menne of great wit, and in any needfull estate, bee it for peace or for warre, learninge or trafficke. This province is adorned with many citties, vvhich some are of wonderfull beautie, as Florence, vvhiche is esteemed the firstest of all Italie, in circuit it containes 6. myles, the inhabitants amounte to the number of 80. thousande persons, the riuer Arno crosseth quit thorough the same, the citie containes 44. parish churches, 37. hospitalls: the vvalles are stronge, the streetes straight, large, and neate, with buildinges aswell of Pallaces as of churches, of moste admirable vworkemanship, and huge expenses: the situation is playne, enuironed with hills, and that small grounde in every parte so well husbanded, that it yeeldes corne, vwyne, oyle, and frutes; and so full of villages, that they seeme to be sowed, the same holdes the seconde degree, then Pisa some tyme a famous citie, but at this tyme little inhabited, therein is a faire Vniuersitie, and in this citie the Knights of the order of S. Stephen holde theyr residence, but by reason of the fewe inhabitants the ayre is not of the beste. Luca is a comon wealthe of it seale, and liues in libertie; it is 2000. myles about, but yet very stronge and well provided of all manner of warlike munition. It is situated vpon the riuer Serchio. Pistoia is seated at the roote of the Appennin, the territorie is hillye, but hath good pasture groundes. Volterra is seated vpon a steepe hill, in a soile more riche in mines, then frutes. Besides there are dyuers other citties, castels, and sea portes, belonging to this province, vvhiche were to longe to rehearse,

TVSCANIE.

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THE KINGEDOME OF NAPLES.

Towards the weste the kingdome of Naples borders vpon the state of the Church of Rome, for the reste it is enuironed by the Tirenian, Ionian, and Adriaticke seas, the circumference doeth import little lesse then 1500. myles, in lengthe 450, in breadthe 150, to wit in the broadest place. And omittinge the auncient diuisions of this kingdome, it is nowe distinguished in 12. partes, to wit, the lande or terra of *Lumina*, *Abruzzo*, bothe the heather and farther; the playne *Puglia*, *Capitanato*, *Principato*, bothe the heather and the farther; *Basilicata*, *Calabria*, inferiour and superiour, the countie of *Bari* and *Otranto*. It hath 20. Archebishops, 127 Bishops, 1400. townes, 14. Princes, 24. Dukes, 25. Marqueses, 90 Earles, and very neere 600. Barrons. There is no parte of Italie whiche hath in it more varietye of frutes, nor kingdome that lesse needeth any other, nor that sendeth forth the more store of comodities then this. From thence they transporte theyr goods euen to Alexandria and Barbarie, theyr vessels laden with anise seedes and saffron, to Genoua and Toscana they sende silke, to Venice oyle, to Rome vyne and horses, sheepe and lambes to dyuers other provinces. The cheefest cittie Naples is seated betweene the hills and the sea, in a place the moste pleasant and delightfulest of all Europe, and of a good aire, beautified with moste sumptuous and stately pallaces, large streets and market places, fountaynes of cleere water, admirable riche Churches, moste wealthe and comodious hospitalls, peopled with Princes, Dukes, Marqueses, Earles, Barons, Knights, gentlemen, marchauntes, and an infinite number of artificers, there are 4. places of assemble, there in also is a fine colledge, whiche is greatly frequented. Without the cittie is her Porte, called the *Molo*, made with greate arte and industrie, all wayes full of ships, whiche reioyne th'ether from all places.

THE KINGEDOME OF NAPLES.



ABRZZO OR ABRVTIVM.

The Prouince of *Abruzzo* (whiche is the coldest parte of all the kingdomes of *Italy*) to the east borders vpon the river *Favara*, to the west vpon the river *Trem* to the northward vpon the *Adriaticke* sea, and to the southward it borders vpon the *Apenine* mountaynes. It is distinguished in the vterior and citterior by meanes of the river *Pescara*, the citterior contraynes fyue citties or townes, to wit, *Neuento*, *Lanciano*, *Ciuita di Chieti*, *Ciuita Burella*, and *Sulmona*, with 150. villages and castles. The vterior contraynes foure citties, *Aquila*, *Asti*, *Ciuita di Penna* and *Teramo*, together with 284. townes, castles, and villages. The scituation of this prouince is very stronge and well peopled, moste abundant, and plentifull in graine, flocks of cattel, and wyne: the ayre is good, and they haue many rivers, they haue also greate pastyme for haulkinge and hunting, by reason of theyr greate store of wilde foule, and beastes, as woolues, beares, and others. *Aquila* is the cheefte cittie, where through the river *Atterno* runnes, rounde about it lyeth a frutesfull grounde of 24. mile longe, and three mile broade, very pleasant and fertill, and yeldes them yearlye greate store of good saffron; besides it is very plentifull of wyne, oyle, flaxe, silke, woolle, greate and small cattel, and a moste excelent race horses: in this cittie are counted 120. Churches, with many faire buildinghs. Not farre from thence is the famous lake of *Favara*, very plentifull and abundant in moste excelent fishe.

ABRZZO OR ABRVTIVM



SICILIA.

THis Ilande is cheefest of all the others of the medeteranean sea, and of her scale she is Kingdome, as she hath alwayes bene, the circuit is about 780. myles, in shaple it lyeth triangle vvyse. It is very plentefull and abundant in all things, and especialye in corne, vvhence it was called Romes-storehouse for corne, besides the soile yeeldes moite delicate vvyner, sweete oyle, sugar, honnye, sicke, saffron, greate store of salte, and by reason of sweete temperature of the ayre, they haue all sortes of frutes, moreover they haue mines of golde, siluer, iron, and allum & also on the bankesydes of the riuer Acate are founde Emeraldes, Agates, and other precious stones. The contrie breedes an excelent race of horses, and amongst the other hills and mountaynes there is that famous mountayne of Etna, called Montgibello, vvhiche though it lye covered vwith snouve, yet from the top issues forth flame and smoake, and sometyme it castes forth the suche quantitie of ashes, that the feeldes are conuered there vwith. By Plinie are counted in this Ilande 72. citties, at this tyme there are 12. Episcopall citties, the three vvhich, as *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Monreale*, are Archebishopssees, all very ritche, besides there are dyuers other towynes. *Palermo* is a greate cittie, and is the Royall seate of the vvhole Kingdome, very populous, full of nobilitie, and beautified vwith faire buildings, with a territorie pleasaunte and ritche, vwith an admirable rare porte. Therunto *Messina* hath lyke vvyse a moite famous and faire porte. *Syracusa* was sometyme the metropolitane of the Realme. *Typani* is a stronge towne, vvhiche lyke vvyse hath a good porte: The soile is goode, and yeeldeth good store of delicate vvyner, frutes, and salte. *Agriesto* hath a salte lake, vvhiche in the summer tyme congeales to perfecte salte. *Lentino* hath a lake very full of good fishe. *Castrogonarmi* hath a moite perfecte aire, vwith a moite frutefull territorie, and is helde for the very nauell of the Ilande. *Noto* and *Taurmina* are very stronge by nature. Besides these there are *Cefalu*, *Catanea*, *Augusta*, and others. The Sicilians are very engenious and sharpe vvitted people, eloquent, and pleasaunt, desirous of honour, muche geuen to pleasure and idlenesse, they are no marchaunts, but good souldiours, and better on the lande then on the sea.



SARDEGNA.

The Ile of Sardegna lyeth in the Mediteranean or Tirthenian sea, her circuit is 160 miles, and is distinguished into two partes, the one is called the cape of Cagliari, and lookes towardes Corsica; and the other cape of *Lugadore*, and looketh towardes Africa: the firste is more hillie then the other, yer is it very pleasaunt, and produceth dyuers necessities, the other beeing more plaine yeeldes greate store of corne. This llande, by reason of the slouthfullnesse of the people, yeeldes no oile, in steede vtherof they vse the fat of bestes, but they haue perfecte excellent vynes, they also haue abundaunce of cattel, and make greate store of cheese, they haue very good horses, nimble and stronge, but not very talkative: there are noe woolues nor other hurtefull beastes, excepte foxes, they haue a beaste called *Masam*, skinned and hayred lyke vnto a bucke or harte, horned lyke a ramme, but boweth backwardes, they runne very swiftly, and keepe amongst the mountaynes: of theyr hydes are made a moste excellent sorte of cordonan, vvhiche vve call spanishe leather. This countie hath manye vvhote bathes, salte pitts, mynes of siluer, brimstone, and allum, but these baser sorts are little respected: moreouer there is founde a venimous hearbe, vvhiche killeth men vwith laughinge. This llande hath 1. Archebishopsricks, the one is Cagliari, and is the cheefest cittie, seated vpon a mountayne, hauinge a faire greate porte, and the Kinges did holde theyr courts, and nowve the Viceroyes holde theyr residence there in. The other is Oristano very meanlye inhabited, by reason of the bad ayre, it also hath a porte, and a greate riuer. Sassari is a cittie of importance, Algher is lyke vvhise a noble cittie with a faire capable porte, swete aire, and a fertill soile, besides dyuers other places. The Sardes are people of nature rude, and of inciuille customes, vvell able to endure labour and hardnesse, good hunters, not daynty in foode, nor curious in apparell, they theve greate kindness to straunges, they haue no skill in forginge of vveapons, they had sometime a language of theyr owne, but nowve through the frequentation of straungers it is corrupted amongst the peasaunts, but in the citties they speake Spanishe.



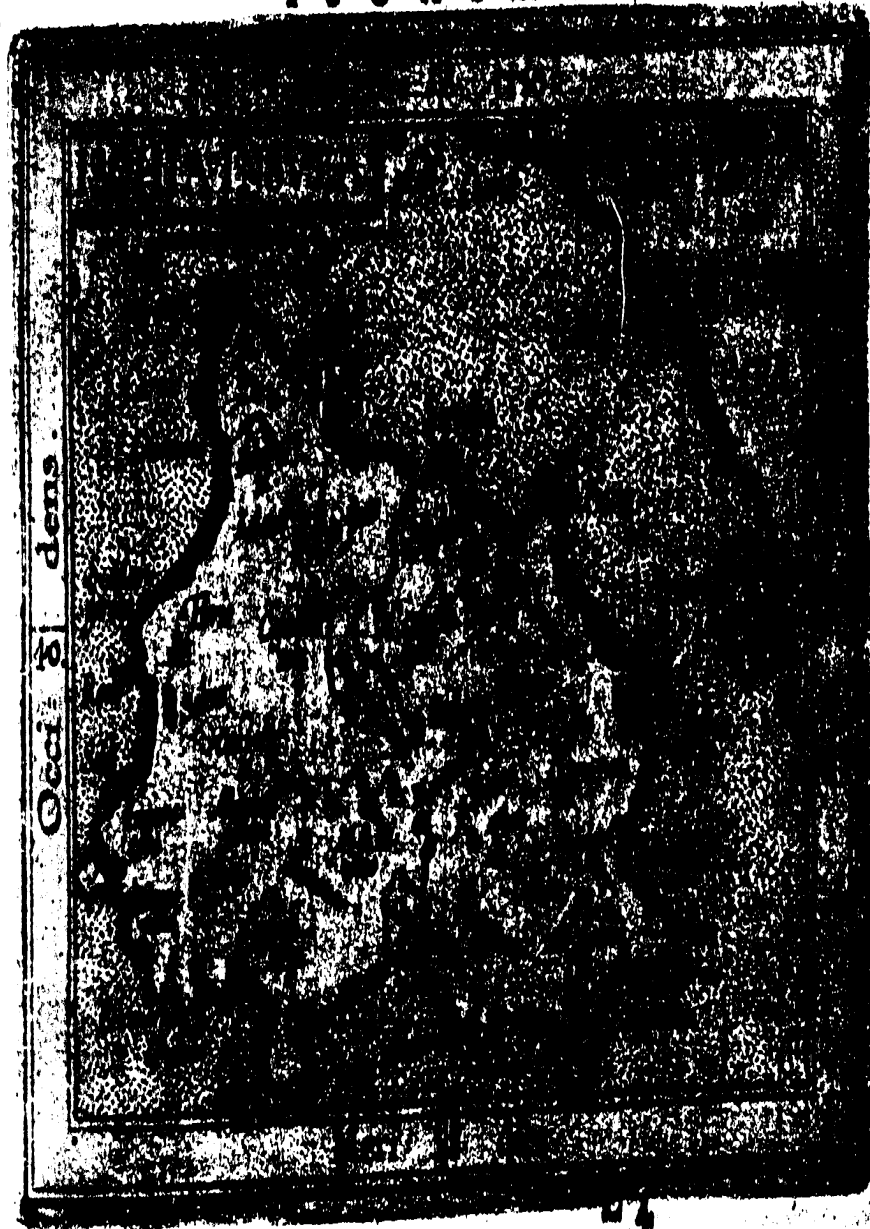
C O R S I C A.

THis Iland lykewyse seated in the mediterranea sea, hath bene inhabited by dyvers
 sortes of people, the lengthe therof is 120. miles, wherein (as Plinie affirmer) have
 bene 33. towne. At this present she is distinguished in two partes, that parte which
 lookes towards the sunne risinge, is called interiour; and the other which lyes opo-
 site, is called the exterior syde. That parte which lyeth moſte neere vnto Italye, they
 call Cismontana, and th'other parte which lyeth towards Sardagna, *Oltromontana*,
 yet the inhabitants call the one and other parte *Oltromontana*, and themſelues (beholdin-
 ge the mountaynes) they call Cismontani. This Ilande of all partes is of difficulte acces,
 for euery where ſhe is enclosed with rockie cliffes, and within the lade ſhe is lykewy-
 ſe very hillie, and therefore is ſhee not ſo fertill in corne, yet theyr wynes are muche
 eſteemed of at Rome and elce where. This Ile alſo produces horſes of fierce nature,
 and houndes of a wonderfull bigneſſe. Plinie affirmer that theye haue a beaſte called
Muſmo, beeinge a kinde of ſheepe, who inſteede of woole beares a goates haire, at
 this preſent they call them *Mofoli*. The Itallians holdes theiſe inſularies to be goode
 ſouldiours. The auncient writers affirmer that in Corſica is founde bitter hunnye, and
 therein onelye is founde the ſtone Carochira, which lyke vnto gumme doeth ſticke
 to the hande that toucheth it. Firſt this Ilande was poſſeſſed by the Tyrians, and after-
 wardes by the Carthagians, but they were driue out by the Romans, which helde the
 ſame vntill they were lykewyſe expulſed by the Saracens, who were lykewyſe ſub-
 dued by the Genowayes, finallye beeinge taken by the Piſians, ſhe came to fall vnto
 the Popes dominion, yet laſtly of all ſhee remaynes vnder the Iuriſdiction of Genua.
 Leander Albertus doeth ſo diligentlye diſcribe this Ilande out of Ceſars Comen-
 ries, as it ſeemes therein ſhoulde be wante of nothinge.

C O R S I C A.



Amongest the Iles of the Tirenian sea there are 18. in the Gulfe of Naples, whereof Ischia is the cheefest, shee was sometyme called Pithecusa and Anania, her circuit containes 18. miles, shee is rounde aboute begirte with moste highe rocks, there beinge no entraunce but by a narrowe passage, shee is famous for the delicate frutes and excellent wyne, whiche she yeeldet, whiche wine in Rome is called Greeke wine of Ischia, they haue greate plentye of brides, frutes, allum, brimstone, and bathes. And this ile is for her strenghte helde for one of the keyes of the Realme, besides she hath a castell of wonderfull strenghte, builte vpon an inaccessible highre: hether did Ferrando of Arragon flye, at the tyme when Charles the eighte Kinge of Fraunce moste victoriouslye entred the kingdome of Naples. It is founde recorded, that in the yeare 1301. ther happened a wonderfull straunge thinge, to wit, that then all beinge in good peace, a fyre kindled it selfe in the vaynes of brimstone, (whereof the Ilande is full) and runninge through the same, burned a greate parte therof euen vntill the cittie of Ischia, (at that tyme called Geronda) whiche fyringe continuinge about twoo monthes, causid the deathe of manye men and beastes, in suche sorte that the people were constrained to leaue the place, and fled the Ilande: the markes of this fyre are yet to be seene, thereon neither groweth grasse nor ought elce, but euen for the space of twoo myles euery thing lyes waste and vtillid, whiche place is called *La Cremata*. This Ilande togeather vvith Procida belongeth vnto the Marques *Del Gualfo*, who therein hath a faire Pallace. About the mountayne of Ligore they haue greate store of Feasaunts, hares, and connies, with other wilde beastes, very delightfull to the inhabitants to hunte and hauke. And nor farre from the premontorie of S. Angele is a water, whiche boyleth in the earthe vvith suche violence, that fishe or fleshe maye be sodde therein in a very thorte space.



MALTA.

The Ile Malta, renowned by reason of the residence which is held therein by the great master of Knights of *Ierusalem*, is the chiefest of all the Ilandes lying in the Libickie sea. Her circuit containes 60 myles, the land is stony without any river in it, they haue but fewe vines or other trees, but they haue faire gardins and fountaynes, and the thinges which growe therein are in all perfection and goodnesse, as the cotton wolke, the hunnie, fruits, flowers, and especialye the rotes. They haue store of sheepe, goates, oxen, asses, mules, conies, and partridges. Th'inhabitants are very browne, and of a swarte colour, by reason of the heate in summer, where to the great quantitie of dewe, which falleth is a great helpe. The women are faire, but they hate companye, and when they goe abroade they goe couered. In this Ile are no venemous beasts, which they attribute vnto the shipwracke of S. Paull, who beinge caste ashore there, was receiued with all cortisie, and the stones which are founde in the caue where the Sainte did lye, they sell in all places to cure the venemousnes of serpents, and call them S. Pauls Grace. Pope innocent the first helde a councille there with the assistance of 114. Bishops, againste Pelagius, also S. Augustine and S. Siluanus Bishop of Malta were present. The chiefest citie, and the place where the Bishop remaines, is called Malta, oueragainst Cape Passaro of Sicillia, on the top a straight and longe point standes the forte of *S. Ermo*, and on the righte hand towards Sicillia there are some other pointes, amongst the which lieth the towne of *S. Ermo* with a chanell of water, and vpon two of the saide points stande vpon thone the castell of Angelo, and on the other the forte of S. Michell, with theire towynes. The Knights also haue builded another towne called *Valletta*, and is of great strenghte, hauinge named her after the name of the great master, which defended them against the Turkes Anno 1565. The other places of lesse importance we will omit.

MALTA.



CORFU.

CORFU is one of the Ilands of the Ionian sea, in circuit 300 myles, and 40 in length, to the southwarde she is hillye, but in the northe parte playne, one mountayne excepted, whiche standeth neere the sea, on whose top is seated *Castellum*, vnderneath *Castell-vecchio*, and at the roote of the hill lyes the cittie of *Corfu*, beinge shut in and enclosed by those twoo castels, this cittie is an Archebishopspricke, and is metropolitan of the Ilande, she hath a goodlye capable porte, besides diuers other metropolitan of the Ilande, she hath a goodlye capable porte, besides diuers other metropolitan of the Ilande: there are no riuers, but some brookes. There was sometyme another cittie called *Pagiopoli*, whiche was a very pleasaunt and delightfull place, the same is now occupied by a greate number of salte pits, there also is a fountayne, whiche yeeldes suche store of excellent sweete water, that it furnisbeth the whole cittie of *Corfu*, and all the ships that aryue there, for theyr water at *Corfu* is thicke and vnwholsome. The ayre is very sweete and goode, vvhich maye well be discerned by the greate abundance of cedar trees, orange trees, and other frutes, whiche growe therein, yea there are whole woods of them. This Ilande is moreover abundant and very plentiful in hunnie, waxe, wine, and excellent oyle; of fishe, wilde fowle, and wilde beastes, to the greate pleasure and pastyme of the inhabitants, in theyr huntinge and haukinge sports. There in are neither wolues nor beares, they finde diuers healthfull and phisicall hearbes, but they haue but litle store of corne. Some esteeme that *Corfu* was some tyme the seate of *Alcinoe*, with in the which were those delicious gardins, so famous by the auncient Poetes: the Signorie of Venice holde the same at this present, and haue defended them diuers tymes from the inuasion of the Turkes, keeping there continuallye a good garison.

CORFU.

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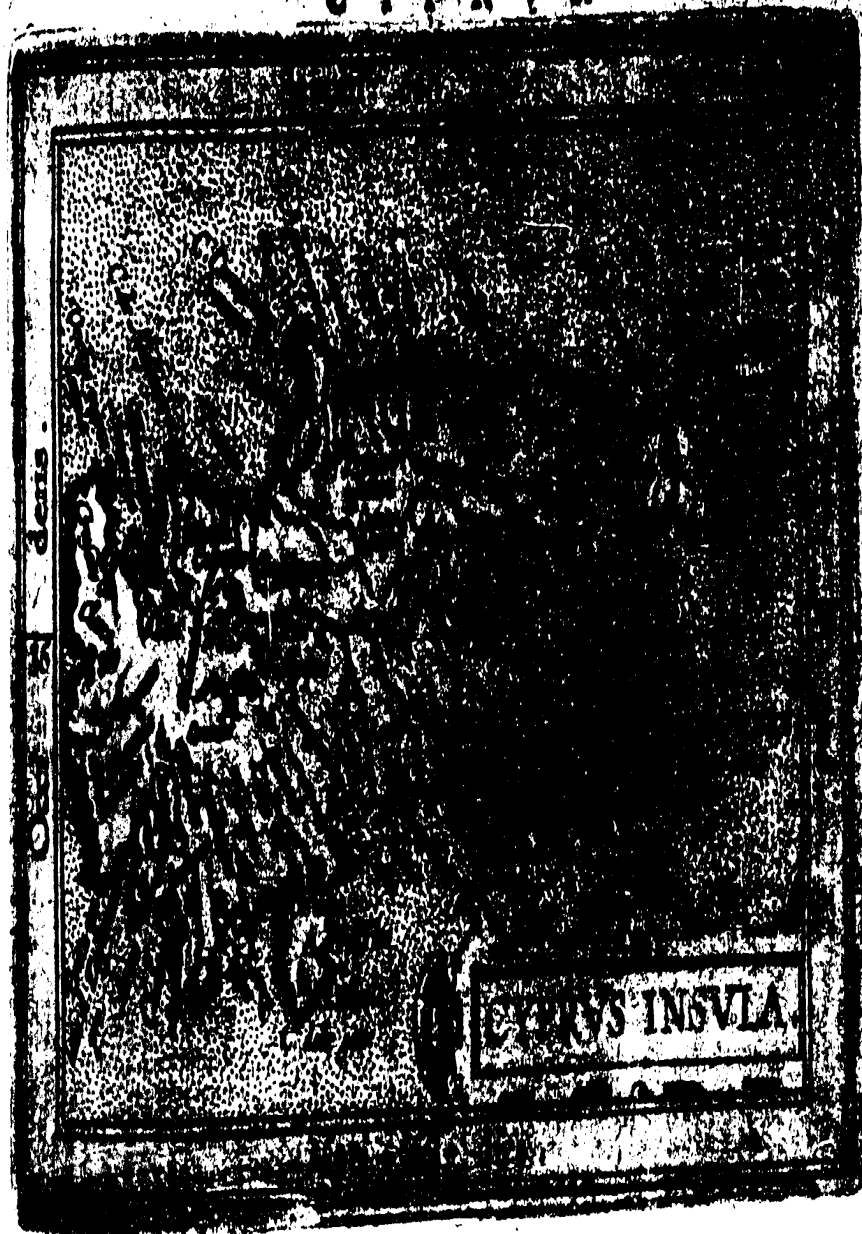


CANDIA.

THis Ilande is one of the most famous of all that lye in the Mediterranean sea, its
 length it reacheth 170. miles, and 50. miles broad, the circuit is 320 miles, the
 situation is very steepe, more highe in the easter parte, then else vvhether, full of hills, and
 amongst the rest the mountayne Ida. This Ile vvas sometye called Creta, and had at
 that tyme 100. citties, vvhetheras nowe there are but fowte, there are yet to be seene the
 ruines and markes of the auncient Laberinth, although some esteeme the same was a
 myne, vvhetherout they did ferche theyr buildinge stones. This Ile is abundant in olive
 trees, oranges, cedars, and excellent vyne, called malmsey, (or vwith vs Muscadin) vvhether
 reof they make suche quantitie, that there are neere 12000. butts yearlye transported.
 They haue moreover muche honnye, and make greate store of cheese, for theyr valleys are
 full of exceeding faire pastures, vvhetherin they maintayne a greate number of cattel, there
 also doe growe cyprus trees of admirable beautie and eighte, they lykevvise haue greate
 quantitie of vvhole some Physicall hearbes: there are no riuers of a compe, nor yet any
 portes of importance, neither doeth the soile nowvise nor endure any venomous beasts
 or vermine. The stronge citie of Candia is the Metropolitan, possessed and inhabited by
 the Venetians, and therunto the same hath the lykevvise an Archebisshopricke. *Canea* is a very
 stronge, *Rethimo* is the thirde citie, and *Sittia* the fourthe: for the rest the countrie is repli-
 nished with townes and villages to the number of 990. Also they haue fortified the porte
 of *Suda* vwith two castels. The Candians are menne that not greatlye affecte labour, nor
 are not geuen to any manuell excercises or artes, but rather geue them selues to pleasure
 and delighte. Sometye they had the renoune of good sea menne, but aboute all noted
 to be lyars, deceiuers, and full of other vices. They haue bene longe tyme subiecte to the
 Emperours of the east. Afterwardes Bonifacius of Montferat ruled the same, vvhether
 anno 1194. solde the Ilande vnto the Venetians, the vvhether euer sence not vwith stand-
 dyers rebellions doe possesse the same.



The whole circumference of this Ile and kingdome is 550. myles, in lengthe 200. and in breadthe 65. She is deuided into twoo partes by a mountayne, whiche runnes through it from east to weste. The ayre is very whote, and the soyle yeeldes small store of water, for there falles but litle rayne. It is aboundant in all thinges needfull for lyffe, and hath litle wante of other countries, but rather they sende foorthe dyuers goods to theyr greate benefit. This Ile produceth greate store of corne, and other pulse or graine, oyle, excelent wyne, sugar, cotton, wooll, hunny, turpentyne, allum, verdigreece, brasie, and all sortes of mettals, greate store of fine salte, and also they make many grograynes of goares haire, besides theyr wools are perfect good. Insomuche that this Ilande was called *Maccaria*, whiche signifyes happye, and by reason of her frutefullnesse and pleasure she was dedicated to Venus, for theyr women also are very lasciuious. This kingdome is distinguished in 11. provinces or countries. The cheefie cittie is *Nicosia*, where the Kings wer wonte to keepe theyr courts: shee was sometye inhabited by the nobilitie, adorned with faire Churches and sumptuous Pallaces. *Famagosta* was the keye of the kingdome, nere vnto whiche lyes the seate of *Costanza* with a lake, the whiche makes the ayre most infectious. The same had a porte, and was a place of greate trade. There are dyuers other places, whiche for breueryes sake we omit, besydes about 600. villages, the state of Venice did possesse this kingdome a longe tyme, vntill the yeare 1570. the Turkes tooke the same from them.



G R E C I A.

THis region was once esteemed the famousst of all Europe, although at this present the same is fallen into a miserable servitude, to the south it confines vpon the *Corinthian* straights, to the northe her borders are the Egean sea, westward she is bounded by the river Acheloo, and to the east it hath the Egean sea againe. This prouince is very temperate and pleasaunte, bederued by dyuers noble riuers, and in many places her bankes are vvasht by the sea, vvhether by they receiue a v wonderfull greate comoditie, as vwell to vtter theyr ouyne countries goods, as to receiue vwhat theye neede from straungers. The soile is fertill, yeelding good quantyrie of corne, furnished with good pasture groundes, vvhether in they nourish he greate numbers of cattell. There in are dyuers prouinces, vvhich of the chiefest are Macedonia, *Epirus* otherwyse called Albania, the Achaia and the *Peloponnesus* called Morea: and these haue also other prouinces belonging vnto them, all adorned vwith faite cities, portes, gulfes, riuers, promontories, castels, villages, forestes, vvhodes, and mountaynes. Grece is deuided in twoo partes, by some mountaynes whiche beginninge at *S. Maura*, passe vntill the Archipelago, and in the middelt of them they haue certayne moste narrow passages, whiche by reason of the vvhore vwaters, whiche springe there, are called *Thermopile*. VVe haue heere no place vvhether in at large vve might set forth the vvorthe of this region, onely it rests in vs to consider, howe it hath pleased oure Lorde to punish the schismes and other vices of the Greeks, beeing in Steele of a monarchye, vvhetherin flourished all artes and sciences, vvhetherin liued the famousst menne of the vvorlde, as vwell in the vvorlicke as politice gouernment of estates, and also in all other artes: the same is now throwne downe in to a moste vile and base seruitude, vnder a barbarous people depriued of all glorie and dignitie, and can now scarce shewe the least signes of any of theyr auncient learninge and renoune, beeing as now altogether ignorant of any, onely vse theyr auncient custome of drinke in a little footle glasse whiche they drinke rounde by rounes. Theyr vvhomen doe not goe to any banquetes, nor doe they come in mens companie, very seldome goinge abroade they vse theyr olde ceremonions beuaylinges of the deade, from the morninge vntill night. The Venetians onely possesse some fewe Iles, and all the reste is subiecte to the Turcke, and are all aparmed after the Turke manner, but those whiche liue vnder the Venetians goe aparmed according to the Venetian manner.



ILLYRIA or ILLYRICA, as some call the same, is on the syde of the Adriaticke sea, right opposite to Italie, her confines are not distinguished by euery one with sealse same, but with different boundes, for Pliny encloseth her betweene the riuer Arsa and Tisia: but Ptolome doeth stretch the same from Histria, vntill the borders of Macedonia, according to the sea coasts, and doeth assigne her inuward territories vntill Hungarie and Media Superiore. Pomp. Mela. geues her a more ample description, the lyke doeth Denis Alex. for they attribute vnto the Illyrians all the coaste of Adriaticke sea, whiche is from Tergeste vntill the Ceraunian mountaynes, and shew moreover that they pass the Danubie, for Mela counts the danubie amongst her riuers. This countrey tooke her name from Illyrius sonne of Cadmus. This coaste of Illyrica, as Strabo affirmes, is better furnished with commodious ports then the coaste of Italie, whiche lies opposite to it. All the sea coaste is whote, as it is in Italie, and frutefull, yeldinge goode corne, faire oliue trees, and excellent vignardes, some steepe places excepted, The region whiche lieth about this is altogether hillie, colde, and snovye, especialy the northe parte, the inhabitants were sometyme muche geuen to robinge and theeuerye, but as now they are more ciuill and tractable. Amongest all theyr cities Ragusa is of moste fame, sometyme Epidaura, this comon wealthe was once in libertie, but now they are tributarie to the Turcs, to whom (as Nicol. Nicolai writs) they paye yearly the tribute of 12000. ducats: the citie hath greate trafficke, and there by is very riche. Thus farre we haue spoken of Illyria in generall, now we will speake of our mappe, whiche doeth not contrayne all th' Illyria accordinge, th' above named Authours describe the same. (Plinie excepted) but therein are set downe Histria, Sclauonia, Dalmatia, Boliua, Carinthia, and parte of Carniola and Stiria, all moste all whiche countreies are by tributs subiecte vnto the kingdome of Hungarie, some serue places on the sea coaste excepted, whiche are helde by the Venetians, and the Turke hath inuaded one parte, whiche is not the leaste: her regions are described by vs in seuerall mappes, and therefore wee will be more breaffe heere. Only we adde this of Stiria, that it is a countrey whiche nourisheth a people greatly troubled with an infectious scurffe,



HUNGARIE.

HUNGARIE is to the southward borders vpon the river Draua, to the northward vpon Poland and Valachia, to the westward vpon Austria, and to the eastward vpon Misia, distinguished by the Danubie into th' inferiour and superiour Hungarie, it is very fertile in corne, vyne, cattell and fische, abounding in mynes of all sortes of mettrals, and in some riuers they fynde golde sande, and some places bigge as nuts: there are suche numbers of wilde deere, that it is lawfull for any man to hunte harts, hares, and boares; and to hauke at pheasant, prarridge, and crane, as beeing theyre ordinarie foode: also there are greatesore of all sortes of frutes: moreover they haue suche store of oxen and sheepe, that yearlye there passe onlie thorough Vienna 80000 oxen, vyhiche they sende into other countries: for fische they make no accompte therof, neither are they any that buye the same. They haue salte good store, and theyr aire is very good: they haue 1200 noble lakes, the Ballaron and the Fertoo. Neere vnto Buda also there are vyhote bathes. Theyre language is the Scithian tounge, different from all the other languages rounde about them, they are of verye discurtiuous and rude behauiour, more apte for the warres then for peace: they dwell seldome within the citties, the richer sorte dwell in faire large houses, and the other in small euill fashioned cabans, they sleepe not in beddes vntill they be married, theyr garments are longe, and very sumptuous, The males are onlie heyres, and vyhere there be no masse children, the goods fall to thee lorde of the soile. In maryinge of theyr vywomen, they geue them a newe garment and nought elce. They are inconstant and couerous, nothinge delighted in any arts nor trafficke. The cheefe citties of th' inferiour Hungarie are Buda, the Royall seate of theyr Kings, seated vpon the backe of a hill. Strigonia standes on playne grounde, but her castell standeth high, her Archebisshoprick had 100. thousande crownes of yearlye rente. Albaragalis is seated in the middelt of a fennye valleye, in a very bad place. Belgrada is situated euen vyhere the Sana enters into the Danubie. Stridon was the birth place of S. Ierome, and in Tagabria S. Martin was borne, besides theise there are Vespriuo, Iauarino, fursk, and others, The cheefe citties of the superiour Hungaria are Possonia, Colsonia, Agria, Filech, Anon, Varadino, and dyuers others. All this countrie by the inuasions of Turkes, vyhiche occupye a greate parte therof, is reduced to greate miserye, and at this tyme the state of the same, in matters of the warre, is worse then euer heeretofore.

HUNGARIE.



THE DUKEDOMES OF OSWITZ AND ZATOR.

Amongste the fourteene Dukedomes, whiche are in Slesia, there are two, whiche belonge vnto the kingdome of Polonia, the one of them is called the Dukedome of Oswits, and the other of Zator: to the northe they border vpon the riuer Vistula, to the easte vpon Polonia, to the southwarde vpon Hongarie, and to weste vpon Slesia. These Dukedomes lye in a hillye cuntrye, and partely full of forestts and woods, and yer notwithstandinge in some places the soile is very fruitful. The Dukedome of Oswits was sometyme at libertye, but in the tyme of Casimir the thirde the same was ioyned to the crowne of Polonia anno 1454. The citie of Oswits is also called Oswits, whence the whole state is so called, lykewyse the citie of Zator names all her Dukedome by her name, and was reconquered in anno 1543. in the tyme of Sigismundie the firste, after the same had bene 400 yeares seperated from the crowne of Polonia. This Sigismunde liued 82. yeares, and raigned 44. yeares, by whose vallour, and the longe continuance of warre, he made the Sarmatiks nation to be redoubted of theyr neighbour ennemyes: Cromerus is Authour of this in his Polonian cronicke. This cuntrye is knowne vnto the Germans vnder dyuers and sundry names, for they name the same *Munch, Vatis, VVurtzgarten, Chrenits, and Semnits.*

THE DUKEDOMES OF OSWITZ AND ZATOR.



TRANSILVANIA.

Transilvania is deuided from Hungarye by certayne mountaynes, whiche enclose the same rounde lyke vnto a walled towne, yea so high and steepe which all, that very hardlye they can be passed onlesse it be by certayne narowe pathe vvayes, throughte the whiche the riuers entre and issue forth, as the riuer Alt, at whose mouthe standes the strong castell Rothurn, to guarde the entrance: lykewyse vpon the riuer Marisch lyeth a very stronge castell called Bros, to defende the passage that waye. The lenghte of Transilvania is 4. dayes iourney, and as many in breadthe. The countrie is frutefull, yeeldinge good store of corne, cattel, and wine, but not so goode as these of Hungarye: there are many gold mynes, and in some riuers they finde some lumpes of golde, whiche waye a pounce waighe, some more and lesse; they haue also siluer, coper, iron, and other metalls, and salte also. They haue excelent good horses, and in the woodes are wilde buls and horses, whose manes hang downe to the ground. Their waters are vnwholsome, by reason of the mynes of quicksiluer and allum, and therefore also the countrie is lesse healthfull. The lande is vwell peopled, beeing for the moste parte all Saxons, vvwhose language they vse, vnlesse in some fewe places vvhere they speake Hungarishe. Transilvania is ruled by a Christian Prince, vvwho sometye paid tribute to the Turkes, but now he vvwarreth cruelly against them. The cheeffe cities are Alba giulia, vvwhere the Prince holdes his residence. Claudiopolis is very populous, Bristia very faire, Cibinio greate, and very stronge, beeing environed by certayne fennes, vvwhiche make her almost inuincible, in ther German tounge shee is called Hermanstadt: Centum Colles, and onth' other syde of the ryuer Aluta is Fogaras, and Steffanopoli, besides dyuers other places. In this Prouince there is a litle lande, vvwhiche is called Zecklandt, the people vvwhereof are all of equall conditions, and liue lyke the Svvizzers in libertye, they are good souldiours, and haue three market places, vvwhere they holde their assemblyes of counsell, they speake Hungarishe, and are called Sirdi.

TRANSILVANIA.



P R V S S I A.

Prussia is bounded on the east by Lithuania, to the south her confines are vpon Polonia, to the west Pomerania, and the north she borders vpon Liouonia, her lengthe is 58. Polonian leagues, and 50 in breadthe. This Prouince though it haue a priuate Duke, yet is the same subiecte vnto the Polonian Kinge, it hath dyuers ports capable of any greate armye, and at her sea sides is founde the ambre, and noe where elce: she hath many greate citties and ritche townes, fat groundes, frutefull hills, brookes, and lakes, abundant in filhe, amongst whiche the Albo, called the newe sea, contaynes 100. myles in circuit: They haue greate abundance of corne and cattell. Amongest the other citties *Danisch* is famous, scituated on the mouth of the riuer Vistula, neere vnto the sea a place of greate trade, especialye of corne, whiche there is laden for dyuers places of Europe. *Elbingen* although it be not very greate, yet is a very faire towne, hauinge a comodious porte, whiche enriches the towne with trade from Englande and other places. *Koningberg* is a very faire curious towne, and there the Prince doeth holde his courte. *Viarna* is another cittie, whose Bishop is almoste absolute master therof. *Marienburg* is a very faire place, and of greate strenghte. *Turonian* is the beste of the whole prouince. *Culma* is a Bishoprick, but it had better reuennues then it hath at this tyme. Besydes theise there are dyuers other citties and townes worthe the nothinge. Alongest the coastes they speake the Germane tounge, as also in the citties, but in the countrie villages they vse the olde language. Theyr buildinges are more statlye then the Poloniás, and theyr citties and townes are ruled by a more firme lawe, as also theyr industrie and pollicye is farre greater, wherein they greatlye resemble the German nation, out whose bloods theye are sprung, and had theyr originalls.



POLONIA.

Polonia is a greate kingdome, and is deuided into twoo partes, to wvit, the maior and te minor, the maior or greater Polonia is (almoste) crossed thvuarre over the midelt by the riuer Varta, bounded by the riuer Odera and Vistula, her cheeffe citie is Guesna, vvhose Archebil hop (in absence of a Kinge) holdes the supreme authoritie, sumons the Dieta, and proclaymes a nerue Kinge. The citties of accompte are Posnania, Calisia, Siradia, Vladislania, Brestia, Rana, and Dobrinia, the lesser Polonia is crossed thorough by the riuer Vistula, vvhetheron is scittuated the citie of Cracouia her metropolitan, a greate citie with 3. suburbs, a faire castell, a famous vniuersitye, and there the courte is helde. The other citties are Sendoniria, Iaroslania, and Dublinia, theyr buildings are for the moste parte of timber and loame. The lande is full of forests, vwith many riuers, it yeeldes no vvyne, but corne inough, vvhete by they vvaute nor good beere, abundant in hunnye, vvxax, fische, and frutes; vwith greate number of vvilde bealts and cattell: they haue salte mynes, and in some mountaynes called by them Tatri they fynde mynes of brimstone, coper, and of iron. The Polonians are proper menne of personage, of curteous and plesaunte behauiour, they spende muche tyme at table, theyr garmetts are riche, and of dyuers coulours, they holde a greate opinion of theyr ovvne vvorthe, and loue to be flattered. Vnder the crowne of Polonia are contayned *Lituania*, *Samogitia*, *Massonia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, and *Russia*, so that this Kinge is Lorde of greate dominions. *Lituania* is very much pestered vwith fennes bogges and forests, and in the summe: tyme they can neither goe in to it or issue forth, by reason of the vvaters, but in the winter, vwhen all is frozen vp, they passe over the yce vwith the sleddes dravne by horses. Theyr vvealthe consistes in cattell, furies, hunnye, and vvxax: they speake the Selaucionian toungue. The cheeffe citie is Vilna, vpon the riuer Mieme, builte full of little paltrie cottages, yer hath it a Bishopricke. *Samogitia* lyeth on th'other syde of the riuer Sienneno, full of vvods, it hath neither citties nor tovunes, but the people dwell in the feeldes in littell cabbans, made of vvood and strawe, in forme of a bell, vwith a holde in the top to receiue lighte, and to let forth the smoke: they are tall of stature, but poore in estate, and rude in behauiour. *Marfouja* is lykevvyse full of vvods, the inhabitants are tall of personage, and of a statelie preface, they greatelye esteeme theyr nobilitie; theyr cheeffe tovne is Varsonia, vvhiche because it standes almost in the center of the Kinges dominions, vvas vvooonte to be the seate, of the Dieta *volinia* hath many vvoodes and lakes, but is frutefull of corne, pastures, and hunnye; the cheeffe citie is Lusca, and contaynes about a 1000 housen. *Podolia* is plaine, and so fertill, that it is sufficient to sow the grownde once in twoo yeares, for the fallings of the one yeare sufficeth for the nexte. They haue also abundance of salte, horses boath tame and vvilde, hunnye, and vvxax. The cheeffe citie is Camenez, seared vpon a rocke, so stronge as it is esteemed invincible.

POLONIA.



LIVONIA OR LYFLAND.

THe neighbour countries vnto Linonia are Russia, Lithuania, and Prussia, the rest borders vpon the sea. This prouince contaynes three nations different boath in speeche and in customes, to wit, the Curions, Estheines, and Lecches, yet not withstandinge in the cities and towne, (by reason that they haue belonged vnto some parts of Germanye) they vse the German toungue. The countrie is all playne, without any hils, but full of woods, ryuers, and lakes, and althoughe the ground be ill husbanded, yet the soile is very frutefull, and abundant in corne, cattell, wilde beastes, and of all things elce, wyne and oyle excepted, and some other things, vvhiche they receiue from other countries, that are of more temperate ayres. In the sea borderinge cities are vsed greate trades, cheefflye in hunnie, vxaxe, flaxe, fishe, (dried and salted) and dyuers other marchandizes, and amongst the reste *Riga*, seated vpon the ryuer *Dvina*, vnters greate store of the saide comodities; the lyke doeth *Rynallia*, seated neere the Balticke sea, whiche is adorned vith a goodlye porte. *Dvyn* lyinge on the ryuer *Beca*, wherunto belongs twoo lakes; lyes moste fittest of any other for the trade of Russia. This ryuer *Beca*, by a channell runnes in to the Ocean, in whiche passage it falles from some high rocks, with such a terrible noyse, that it is sayde, the same to happen vnto the neighbour inhabitants thereof, that whiche is incident vnto those, whiche dwell neere the caracks of the Nile, to wit, that by the noise thereof the people by little and little become deaffe. There are dyuers other small cittyes and townes, adorned with faire castells and fortresses, amongst whiche is *Venda*, honoured sometime by reason of the residence of the great master of the German warres, and because it is in the middelt of the Prouince: the others are *Velin*, *Pernauia*, on the sea coaste *Volmar*, *Vesebourgh*, *Vieseyn*, *Narva*, and others. The women of this countrie are faire, but theye spoyle theyr beauties with ouer many fopperyes, whiche they vse about them selues: they are muche geuen to pleasure and delighte, haaiuge greate conceite of them selues, and discomendinge all other women.

LIVONIA OR LIPLAND.

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THE COVNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE NORTHE.

In this mappe are contrayned almost all the norther partes; vvhiche vntill this daye are knowne: but especiallye the *Peninsula*, vvhiche by the auncient vvvriters is called *Scandia*. It contraynes the kingdome of *Norvvaye*, *Gothia*, and *Suetia*, parte of *Danemarcke*; vvith dyuers other prouinces and Iles, as *Groonlande*, *Islande*, *Freelande*, and others. Of all vvhiche vve vvill breeflye touche, as farreas our *Roume* vvill giue vs leaue. *Norvvaye* stretcheth her dominions from the Ocean vnto the *Dofryne* Mountaynes, vvhiche separte the same from *Suetia*; the soile is very scarce of corne, but very plentifull in cattell and dried fishe, and in the more norther mountaynes they take greate score of rauinous birdes. The cheeff citie is *Bergen*, and there the greatest trafficke is. It vvvas called *Nidrosia*, and vvvas the heade citie, but nowe it hath no forme of citie, this kingdome belongeth to the crowne of *Danemarcke*. *Finmarcke* followeth alongest the Ocean, and is of the seale same nature as is *Norvvaye*. *Gothia* or *Gutlande* apartaynes to the kingdome of *Suetia*; it is abundant in corne, cattell, horses, (salt and frethe vvater) fishe, leade, iron, and siluer. It is distinguished by the high and neither *Gothia*, the cheeff citie is *Calmar*. *Suetia* is hillye, full of cattell and vvilde beastes, and by reason of the lakes and ryuers it aboundes in fishe; therein are mines of siluer, coper leade, and iron, the cheeff citie is *Stockholm*, very strong, and builde vpon pyles in a vvatery place, almost after the manner of *Venice*, therein the Prince holdes his court: vnto the kingdome of *Suetia* also belongeth the Prouince of *Finlande*, *Laplande*, *Bohnia*, *Biarmia*, and other Dukedomes, the vvhiche although they obey other princes, yet doe they acknoyled the Kinge of *Suetia* for theyr heade. The Ile of *Freelande* vvvas a longer tyme vnknoyen, and vvvas discovered but of late, it is subiecte to the Kinges of *Norvvaye*, the Ile is bigger then *Irelande*, and wonderfullie abundant in fishe, by reason vvherof the Englishe and Scots doe greatlye frequente the same for *Filthinge*. *Islande* is 500. myles in rounde, nourisheth greate store of cattell and milche beastes; the inhabitants lye in caues lyke beafts, and are subiecte to the Danes. Therin is the mounte *Hecla*, at vvhole foote is still a burninge fyre, and the top is covered with snowe. *Groenlande*, so called for her greate plentie of greene pastures, nourisheth greate store of cattell, makinge muche butter and cheefe: it hath twoo Bishopricks. The inhabitants are muche geuen to the magicke arte and to Sorceries.

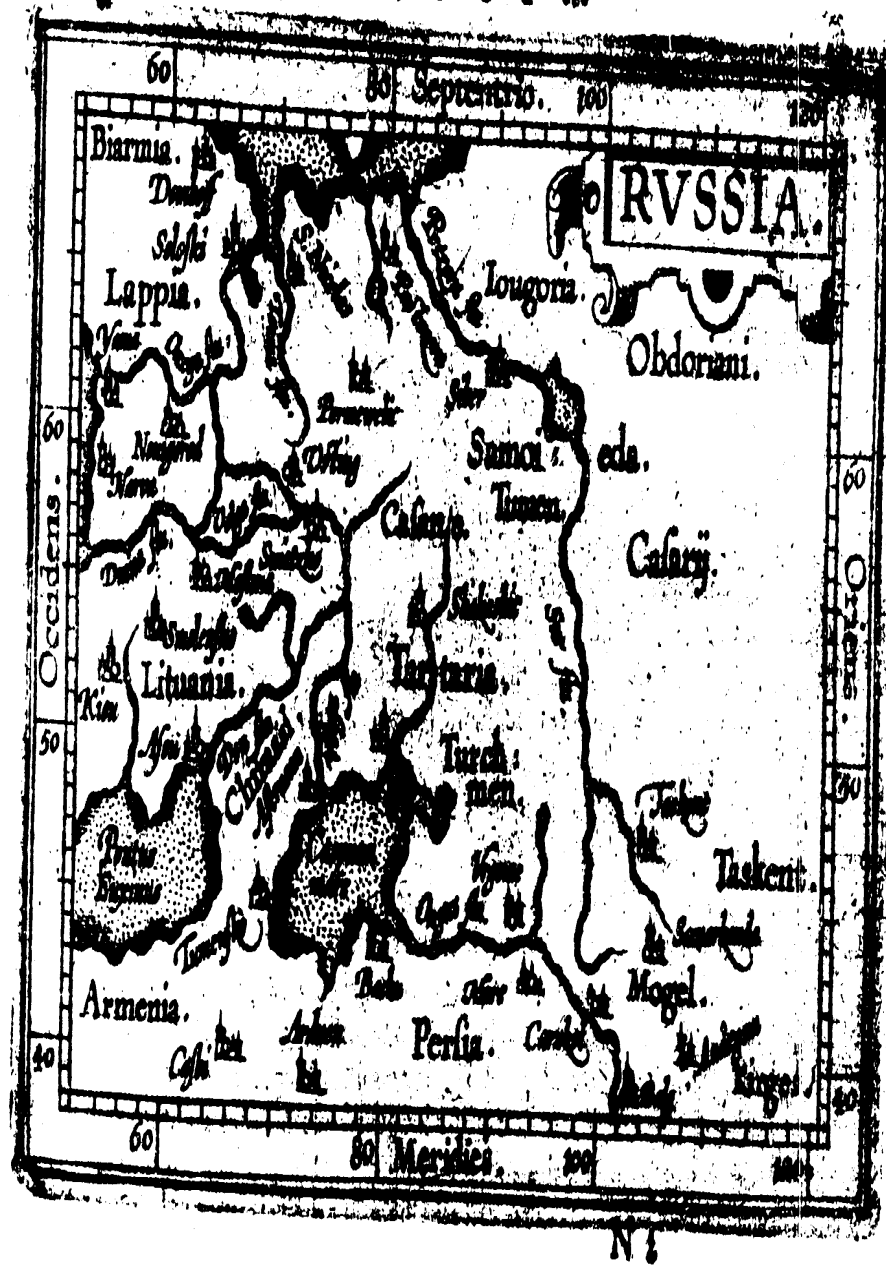
THE COVNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE NORTHE. 97



R V S S I A.

THE vvhole Russia is not discribed in this mappe, but onely those parts vvhiche are helde by the Duke of Muscouye, vvhiche is called the vvhite Russia, howbeit that this Prince doeth assum the name of Emperour of all Russia, vnder vvhiche name of Russia also in generall are comprehended Polonia and Lituania. VVe vvhil then discribe the Moscouian Empire, the vvhiche to the northe is bounded by the Frozen sea, to the east it borders vpon Tartaria, to the southe the Turks and Polonians are her confines, and to the vvestvarde it hath Liouonia and Svvetia: All this countrie (by reason of the manye ryuers vvhiche runne through it) is very muche cloyed vwith fennes and bogges, vvhre by the soile is verye moiste, and not hauinge about three monthes of summer tyme; they vse moste of theyr trafficke in vvinter vpon the yce, yet haue they good store of pasture groundes, greate quantitie of corne, cattell, and frutes, as apples, peares, nuts, and suchelyke. They haue no vvynne, but suche as is brought from other countreyes, but generallye theyr drinke is beere and other compounds of hunnye. They haue mynes of iron, leade, and coper, the marchandizes vvhiche they vtter are vvaxe, hunnye, pitche, tallovve, and riche furies as marters, fables, and suche other of accompte. There are dyuers notable riuers, as *Dvina*, *Boristene*, *Volga*, *Onega*, and *Tanaïs*, vvhiche deuides Europe from Asia. The countrie is not verye populous, especially by reason of the incursions of the Tartars. *Mosco* is the cheeffe cittie, vvhre the Prince holdes his courte in a pallace built: muche after th'Italian manner, vvith in the cittie are 16. Churches, vvherof three are of stone, and the others are of vvood. There are diuers other citties, some greate and some small, some very comodiouslye seated on the riuers sydes, and other some vvithin the lande, vvhiche is also geather playne vvithout any hilles, but full of forests and vvoods. The people are of small vvorth, theyr greater abillitye consistinge in greate numbers of horses, theyr religion is lyke vnto the Greeks, theyr garmentes after the Hungarian fashio: the comon sorte liue very miserablye, sayinge that the celebratinge of sundayes and other pleasures belongeth onely to gentlemen; the greater sorte are statlye, and holde those vvomen for impudent, that are not continuallye mevvved vp. Theyr siluer coyne is in forme ouall, they are subtil and deceitfull.

R V S S I A.

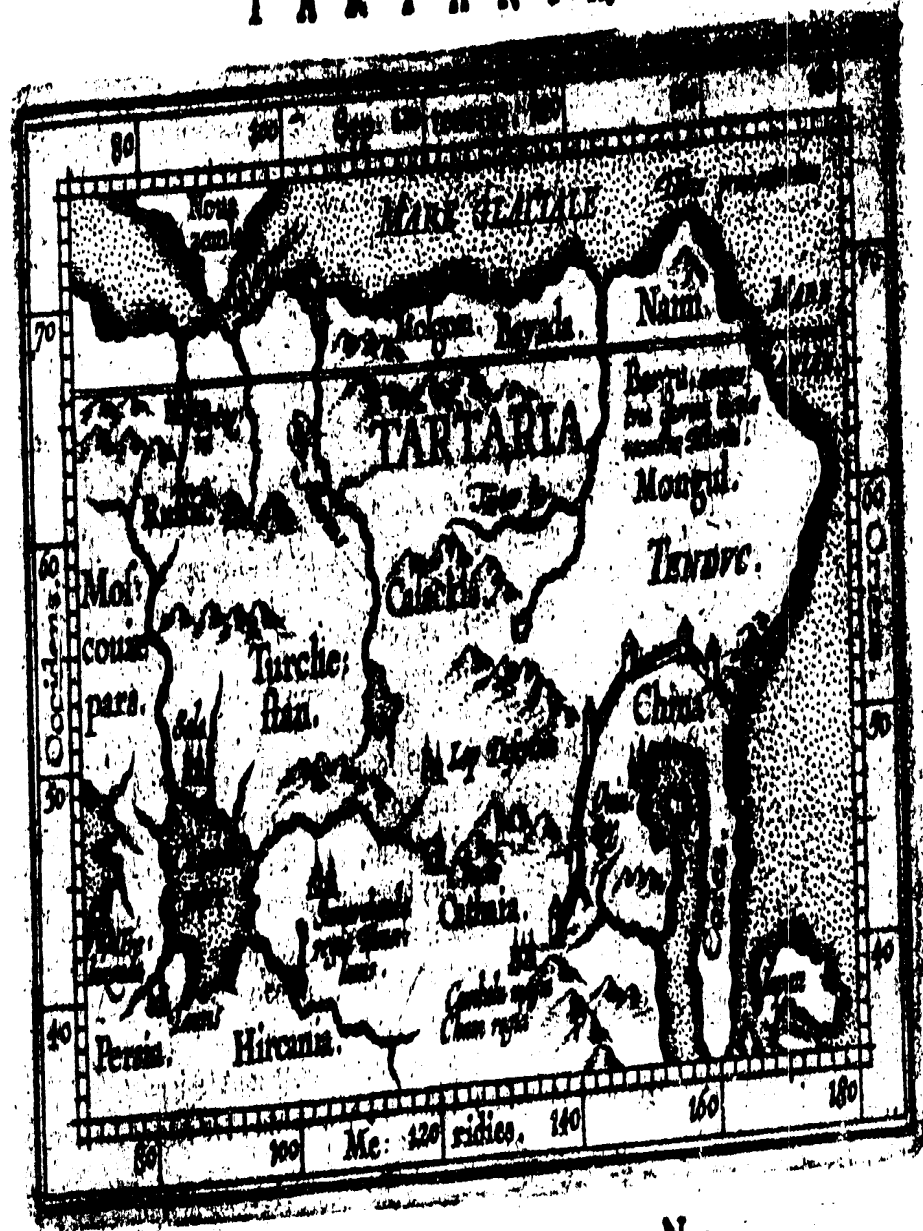


TARTARIA.

IT were an infinite toyle (but onely in brecfe) to discrybe all the vvhole contents of this region, sometye called Scythia, vvhetherfore vve vwill onely discourse some fewe of the cheefeste points therof, because that vnder the name of Tartaria are comprehended an infinite number of other nations, muche different, and a greate vvaye distant from them. In this mappe is onely set forthe th'empire of Tartaria, or those partes vvhiche are vnder th'emperour, by them called the greate Cham. This countrey is in Asia, vvhose inhabitants dwell not in cittyes, but in the feeldes, sometye in one place, and sometye in another, accordinge to the pasture groundes, vvhiche they fynde for theyr cattell, and by reason of theyre pouertye they are and haue alvvayes bene muche enclyned to theeuerye, and to robbe straungers; for they haue neither lawe nor reason, neither knowe they the vvorth of golde. Of stature theye are of a middell size, theyr face broade, theyr eyes staring, frightfull, and deepe: Chaue in all partes, excepte the chinne, vvhon they let theyr beards growe, stronge and roughe of bodye, and of courage bolde: theye feede on horses, and all other kyndes of beastes, not respectinge vvwhether they haue bene killed, or vvwhether they dyed of themselves, except porcke, vvhiche theye ate not. They can verie muche endure the hardnesse of hunger and vvante of sleepe, and in theyr trauaile, beeinge oppressed by muche hunger, they nourishe them selues vvith bloode, vvhiche theye dravve from theyr horses: theye are very inconstant, and for the moste parte they are Mahometians, the other parte idolaters, but in generall they are more beattlye then manlye. Amongest the other partes of Tartaria, there is *Tangut*, from vvhen- ce comes all the rheubarbe, vvhiche is vsed through all the vvorlde: also there is the lande of Cathaye, vvherin is the greate cittie of *Cambalu*, vvhiche is 18. myles in rounde: more southvvard lies the famous cittie of *Quintai*, vvhiche signifies the celestiaall cittie, so called in regarde of her beautye, shee containes 100. myles in rounde, beeinge the greate cittie in the vvorlde, situated in a lake of swete vvater, and therein are 12000. bridges, one million and 600. thousande houses and familyes, and therein doeth the greate Cham of Cathaye holde his courte, in suche state and pompe as no prince on earthe doeth goe beyonde him, *Hesser* his garde mainstaynes 300. thousande souldiours, there is another parte called *Zagatai*, and another prouince, vvhiche is deuided into hordas or tribus, vvherin are dyuers Princes, vvhiche theye call all Cham, but they all acknowledge the greate Cham as theyr supreme Emperour.

TARTARIA.

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CHINA.

All things which are written of this country are so strange, that they are by many helde to be incredible, yet the relations of those persons, which have bene eye-witnesses of their reportes, maye be beleued. This is the moste famous kingdome, not onely of Asia, but of all the worlde: her borders to the east are the Ocean Eoo, southward they haue *Caurinchina*, and towardes the other partes they haue Cathaye and the lande of Ania. In lengthe it containes 600. leagues, and in breadthe in some places 300. in other 400. and in other some 500 leagues, wherein are counted 15. provinces, the leaste whereof is as greate as the greatest kingdome of Europe, each havinge his Vice-roye, by them called *Cochin*; and in the whole are reckoned to be 590. cities, 1674. towynes, with an infinite number of villages and Pallaces. Every cittie is seated vpon some navigable ryuer, strengthened with walles and ditches, and beautified with faire streetes. The Kinge of China keepes his court in *Paghia*, because it is neerest vnto the Tartars, with which they were wonte continuallye to be in enmitye. The Kinge goeth not forth of the cittie vlesse by greate occasion of warre, at which tyme he hath a campe of 300. thousand foote men, and 200. thousand horse, and hath 70. Kinges which paye him tribute. The ayre is very temperate, and the countrye very pleasant, for besides the fertilitye of the soyle, (which is greate) for therein they frutes doe ripe thrice in one yeare. The people on the other syde also are so industrious and careful, that they will not suffer a foote of ground to lye waste, besides the lande is so populous, and the dwellings so thicke, that it seemes that one traualles alwayes amongst the people, and not in the felde: some esteeme that therein are neere 70. millions of persons in this kingdome, and that the reuenues of the lande amounts to aboute 100. millions of crownes yearlye. They haue faire politicke lawes, which they obserue with all rigour. Their women goe not abroade, vlesse they be carried in covered seates, theye garments are ritche, and full of ieuels and precious stones. The men marye many wyues, but they keepe but one in their houses, theye adore Idoll, but esteeme them but little. The firste inuention of printinge was founde in China, some 1000. yeares agoe. The further discription of this moste flourishing kingdome is done by diuers authours in whole volumes, where vnto we referre the curious reader.

CHINA.

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THE EASTE INDIES WITH THE ILES.

India, whiche takes her name from the ryuer Indus, is the greatest countrie of any other in the worlde, that is comprehended in one name. The boundes therof to the weste is the riuer Indus, to the northe the mountayne Taurus, to the easte the sea Eoo, and southwarde the Indian sea. It is deuided by the ryuer Ganges into twoo partes, to wit, the easte and west. There is no countrie vnder heauen more frutefull, and of better ayre, then this, nor where the people are longer lyuers, moſte full and abundant in all rare and exceleſt frutes, and all other thinges, furniſhing all the worlde with ſpyces and iewells. In this countrie are not onely an infinite number of citties and greate townes, comodious portes, and faire ryuers, but also many kingdomes: and the trade whiche is vsed there, is moſte greate and ritche. Besides there are in the Indian sea a greate number of llandes, wherof many are of greate importance, as Iapan, wherof whole bookes are written. The inhabitants therof are very ingenious, muche enclined vnto all sciences, and in theyr religion and customes theye muche reſemble the Chriſtian, adoringe one ſole God, whome theye painte with three heades, howbeit they cannot yeelde the reaſon therof: they baptiſe theyr children, they faſte, and vſe dyuers other ſignes, whiche are greatlye conformable vnto the Chriſtian religion. There are moreover the Iles of *Mollucas*, abundant in ſpyces, therein lyue the brides called *Mamucodians*, whiche ſignifyes the birde of God, this birde hath no feete, but liues in the ayre, and neuer comes downe, vntill he be deade. There are also boathe the *Ianas*, *Sumatra*, ſometyme called *Taprobana*, *Borneo*, vwith dyuers others, vvhiche are to be ſeene in this mappe, and vvoulde be to longe to diſcoure of each. In this countrye of India are a greate number of Elephants, the vvhiche they not onely in theyr vvarres, but also to beare burthens, and ſometymes to ploughe the lande. They haue dogges of ſuche bigneſſe, fierceneſſe, and ſtrengthe, that theye maye be ſet to fight againſt lyons. And in the deſerts are dragons of ſuche horrible greateneſſe, that almoſte (in regarde of theyr corpulence) they are equall to the Elephant, vvith vvhome theye are in perpetuall enuirtye, and alvvayes are fightinge.

THE EASTE INDIES VVITH THE ILES.

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N 5

PERSIA, OR TH'EMPIRE OF THE SOPHYE.

THe Kingdome of Persia, so famous by the auncient authours, hath not altogether loste her olde reputation, for as yet it comprehendeth manye prouinces and countries, as by the mappe maye be seene, all gouerned by the Sophye, whose originall is discribed in this sorte: That in anno 1369. a certayne noble man of Persia called Sophye, whose possesse the citie of Ardeuil, published himselfe to be a kinsman of Mahometts, and there beeing no Califfa more in Babilon, (who those who helde the partye of the Turkes were dryuen out by the Tartars) beganne to diuulgate his opinion touching religion, whereby he gott such credit in the peoples hartes, desirous of newe orders and nouelties, that he made himselfe Monarcke of all those countreyes, whose successours haue euer since bene called Sophyes. They are bounded by the ryuer Sirto and Isedero, and their dominions reache from the confines of Carmania, vntill the borders of Media: to the sea coastes this countrey is very vvhote and vvyndie, poore in frutes, except Palme-trees, but within the lande they haue very frutefull feedes and pastures, vvhetherin they nourish manye flocks of sheepe and cattell. There is no vwant of ryuers nor lakes, and to the northevvards they haue many hills. The cheefest citie was sometime called Persepolis, but as nowe it is called Siras, seated vpon the riuer Bindimiro. It hath a greate trade, by reason of the manye marchandizes, whiche passe from India to Zagaray, there they refine steele with the iuyce of certayne hearbes, whereby theyr armour is in all perfection. The Persians are valiant, curteous, louers of sciences and artes, they honour and loue trewe nobilitye, a thinge moste contrarye vnto the Turkes, with the whiche they haue continuall varres, because they doe not agree together about the exposition of theyr Alcoran. Amongest other thinges, whiche for breuityes sake I omit to speake of, and are to be seene in the mappe, there is the Ile of Ormus, whiche of it selfe is a Kingdome, and commaundes moste of the portes of the Persian Gulffe, it is moste barren, but the citie of Ormus is so full of trade, that there is abundance of every thing, and it is so fayre, that it is saide, that if the worlde were a ringe, Ormus oughte to be the stone therof, therein are merchaunts of all nations, theyr Kinge is a Mahometan, but is tributarye vnto the crowne of Portugale.

PERSIA, OR THE EMPIRE OF THE SOPHYE.

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THE EMPIRE OF THE TURKE.

Vnder the name of Turkye are comprehended all the countries, whiche are subiecte to the Turkish Empire, the whiche occupieth a greate parte of the worlde, for in Europe he possesseth all the sea coaste, from Ragusa vntill the mouthe of Tanais, and from Buda vntill Constantinople, and from the right side of the Tiras vntill on the heather side of the Saua, for either all this is theyre owne, or else are tributarye vnto them, as doe the countiees of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Transilvania*, the better parte of *Hungarie*, as *Bosnia*, *Serua*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Grecia*, *Morea*, *Thracia*, and the *Archipelaghe*, with her Iles. In *Africa* the Turke possesseth all what lyeth from *Belis* and *Gomera*, vntill *Alexandria*. In *Egipte*, and from *Bugia*, vntill *Guargala*, and from *Alexandria*, vntill the citie of *Siene*, and from the *Suez*, vntill *Swachen*. In *Asia* he hath so manye prouinces and countiees, as it is a wonder to thincke it, from all whiche he receiues yearlye an infinit treasure, beeing a very strong and meruailous thinge to thincke and consider, howe that within the tyme of 300 yeares, or littell more, the house and race of the *Orthomans* haue purchased so huge an Empire: for *Orthoman*, beeing the firste of his name, the same was after vwardes geuen vnto all his successours, him selfe was a man of base condition and estate, but a very greate varriour, he firste vsurped *Bithinia* and *Capadocia*. *Orchaxes* his sonne ioyned therunto the greate citie of *Prusa*. After, him *Amurathe* passed from *Asia* into *Europe* tooke *Callipoli*, *Cherouese*, *Aidos*, *Philipoli*, *Adrianopoli*, with the regions of *Sernia* and *Bulgaria*. *Baiquet* made him selfe master of a greate parte of *Thracia*, and almost of all *Grecia* and *Phocida*. *Mahomet* subdued a parte of *Slauonia*, and all *Macedonia*, ouerunninge the lande vntill the *Ionican* sea, and remoued the seate of the Empire into *Adrianopoli* in *Thracia*. *Amurathe* the seconde subdued *Epirus*, *Bitholia*, *Achaya*, *Beotia*, *Attica*, and the citie of *Thessalonica*. *Mahomet* the seconde tooke *Constantinople*, and subdued the Empire of *Trebisonde*, with *Co-*
rinthia, *Lemnos*, *Mitilene*, *Enboe*, and *Cassa*. *Baiquet* the seconde tooke *Negroponte*, *Methone*, and *Durazzo*. *Solim* tooke the *Caire* and all *Egipte*, *Alexandria* and *Damasco*. *Solim* the seconde tooke *Cyprus*, *Amurathe* the thirde, *Hungarye*, the Ile of *Rhodes*, and the citie of *Iula*. *Solim* the seconde tooke *Cyprus*, *Amurathe* the thirde, tooke the forte of *Gianarino*, and *Mahomet* the thirde the citie of *Agria*, (bothe whiche places are in *Hungarye*) and threatens to doe worse if God inspire not the hartes of the Christian Princes vntedlye to resist him. The Turkes are of nature greate obseruatours of theyr false lawes, slaues vnto theyr lorde, good souldiours, boathe on foote and on horsebacke, patient in labour, sparinge in theyr foods, and for the reste very inconstant.



PALESTINE, OR THE HOLYE LANDE.

That parte vvhiche the Christians call the Holye lande, and by the Iewes is called the lande of promise, vvas sometye called *Palestyn*, and in aunceienter tymes the lande of *Chanaan*, comprehendes *Idumea*, *Iudea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilea*, howbeit that oftentimes, they are all cōprehended vnder the name of *Iudea*. To the east her boundes are the mounte *Libano*, to the vveste the *Phenician* sea, northevvarde *Phenicia*, and to the southe the stonye *Arabia*. *Idumea* beginneth from the lake of *Sirbone* westvvarde, and her citties are *Marela*, *Rhinocura*, *Raphea*, *Anthedone*, *Ascolon*, *Azoto*, and *Gaza*: howbeit that the laste are placed by some in *Iudea*, vvhiche lyeth betveene the greate sea and the deade sea, beeing the noblest parte of the lande, her metropolitan is *Ierusalem*, so vvell knowne throughout the vvorld, the other citties are *Iaffo*, *Cesarea*, *Bethleem*, *Chebron*, *Cypris*, and on th'other syde of the *Iordane* *Macheris*, *Samaria* lyeth betveene the greate sea, and the sea of *Tiberiade*, her Metropolitane is *Naplos*, sometime called *Samaria*, and before that tyme it vvas called *Sichen*: the others are *Capharnaio*, *Bethsaide*, *Corazim*, *Magdalon*, and others. *Galilea* stretcheth vntill the mounte *Libano*, her citties are *Nazareth*, *Nain*, *Cana*, *Gadara*, and others. All the lande of *Palestyn* is of a scituation lyke vnto *Thuscany*, distinguished in hilles and plaines, fertill in euery thinge, as corne, vvine, oyle, and *Palmes*, there growe also *Balsam*, vvhiche at this tyme is not to be founde there, but it vvas in the tyme vvhen as it flourished: but as novve beeing subiecte to the *Turke*, they are disrobed of all theyr former ornaments, and the lande is almoste altogether disinhabited, yet by reason of the holye Sepulcher the Christians doe resorte thether daylye. The riuer *Iordā* croseth thorough the lande, her originall beeing in the mounte *Libano*, growinge from twoo fountaynes, the one called *Ior*, and the other *Dan*, passeth through the lake of *Galilee*, and then through the lake of *Tiberiade*, and finallye looseth her sealse in the *Deade sea*, whiche is so called because it neuer moueth, theron svvime pitch and brimstone, and what soeuer be caste into the same, be it neuer so heauye it vvill not sincke, there can no birdes flye neere the same: the trees and frutes vvhiche growe neere vnto it, (although they shewe faire) yet are they rotten vvithin, there abouts stode the citties of *Sodome* and *Gomorrah*, that vvcre burned.

PALESTINE, OR THE HOLYE LANDE

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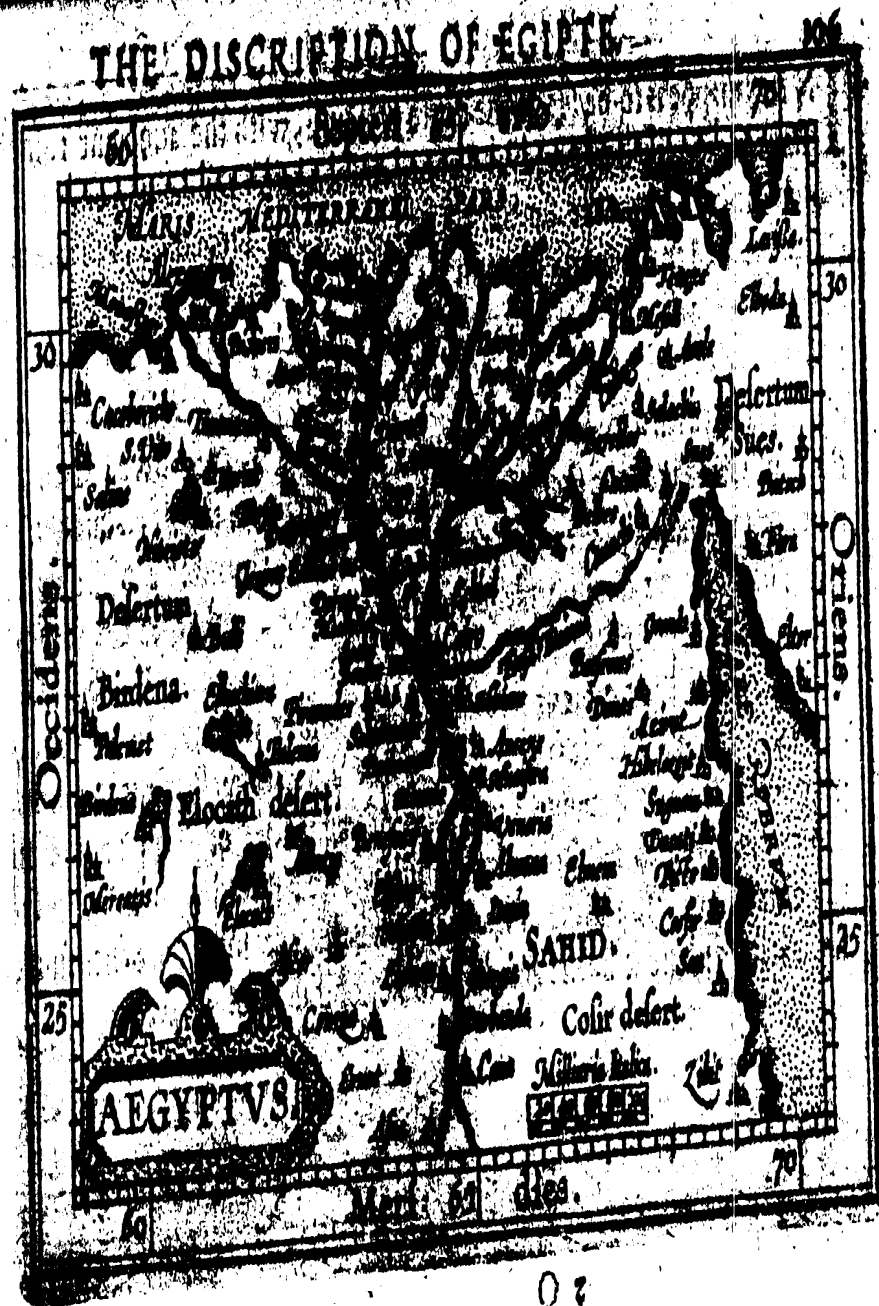
NATOLIA.

Natolia was sometye called *Asia Minor*, the name of *Natolia* in Greeke signifyes easie, therin are comprehended all those countries of Asia, whiche are beyonde the Propontide and the Hellesponte, whiche are *Phrigia*, *Galatia*, *Bithinia*, *Lidia*, *Caria*, *Paphlagonia*, *Licia*, *Capadocia*, and *Comagena*. Touchinge Phrigia there is no particular matter to be spoken of. In Galatia are *Cute* and *Aneyra*, or *Angori*, where are made greate store of chambelors and grogaines of goates haire, for theyr goates haue longe hayre hanginge downe to the grounde. Bithinia reatherh from the ryuer *Halys*, vntill the sea of Constantinople, therein are many citties, the cheeffe wherof are *Bursia*, seated vnder the mountayne of *Olympus*, it was sometye the seate of the Turkishe Empire. Then is there *Nicia*, where the councaill of *Nice* was helde. Further there are also *Calcedonia* and *Nicomedia*. *Lidia* is a moste delirious and pleasaunt prouince, whose Metropolitan was *Sardis*. The metropolitan of *Caria* is *Messi*, sometye called *Halicarnasseo*. There is also a lande called *Tabu*, where they make manye clothes. The heade cittie of *Paphlagonia* is the cittie of *Amasyn*, therin is resident one of the Turkishe *Belerbez*. *Licia* is nowe called *Bricbia*, it lyeth very muche forward in the Lycian sea, her heade cittie is *Fisco*, there in is also the cittie of *Pattara*, with dyuers others. *Capadocia* hathe the cittie of *Trebizonde* for her metropolitan, wherein *Isach Comneno* beeinge fled from Constantinople, founded the Empire, whiche was called th' Empire of *Trebizonde*, and after was distroyed by *Mahomet the seconde*. *Comagena* is that parte of *Siria*, whiche lyeth behinde the course of *Euphrates*, vntill the borders of *Armenia*, her metropolitan is the wealthey cittie of *Aleppo*, wherein there is a huge trade of all sortes of marchandizes with a greate concourse of straungers.



THE DISCRIPTION OF EGIPT.

Although some stande in doubt, to vvhiche parte of the worlde to ascribe Egypt, by reason that it is a solitarye prouince, and seperated from the reste, yet is it by the moste learned sorte ascribed to Africa. Northward it lyes vpon the Mediteranean sea, to the southward it confinis vpon Nubia, to the east it hath the red sea, and vvestward are the deserts of Libia and the lande of Barcha. Through Egypte runnes the riuer Nyle, vvhiche vwith her vwater moisteneth the earthe, and vwith the slyme and mudde therof makes it frutefull, for in those parts it neuer raynes. Egypte in lengthe containes 500. myles, but it is narrowe. The soyle is blacke, and more frutefull then any other countrie, in corne, ryce, all sortes of palse, sugars, hearbes, flaxe, cotton-vwoole, cassia, and all sortes of beastes: but they haue but small store of vwoode, for they haue almoste no other greater trees then the palme tree: their horses resemble muche the Spanishe gennet, but they cut theyr taitles and maynes. The ayre is extreame vvhote, and in Aprill they beginne to cut downe theyr corne, but as we haue saide all the aboundance of Egypte consistes in the riuer Nyle, the vvhiche not ryfinge sufficiente, starues the lande. The auncient povver of this countrey is enovne, yet at this present, by the vvonderfull buildings, and other vvorks vvhiche are therein, as the Piramides, the Laberinthes, obeliskes, and huge statues all of stone, also the auncient vvriters asirme, that therein were founde 20. thousande cities, but at this present, by reason of the greate extortion of the Turkes, all thinges are gone to vvracke, and the countrey almoste disinhabited. The Cayre is one of the greatest cittes of the worlde, beeing in lengthe 3. myles, and in the midst a myle in breadthe, therein are 24. thousande streetes, vvhiche are shut every night. Some are of opinion that in the same place, vvheron the Cayre now standes, stood sometime the olde Babilon. Alexandria lyeth at the sea side, distant from the Nyle about 40. myles, this cittie vvas once helde for the cheefest of the vvorld, by reason of the famous librarye vvhiche vvas in it. At this tyme there is a greate trade, beeing a free cittie vnto all nations. *Damiata* seemes rather to be some greate house then a cittie, yet harbor a porte, vvhiche containes many ships. *Rossotto*, sometyme called *Scheda*, is seated on the syde of the Nyle, and is the staple of all the trade, vvhiche is vsed betwene Alexandria and Cayre. And alongest the Nyle from *Rossotto* vnto *Bulace* are counted aboute 300. towynes,

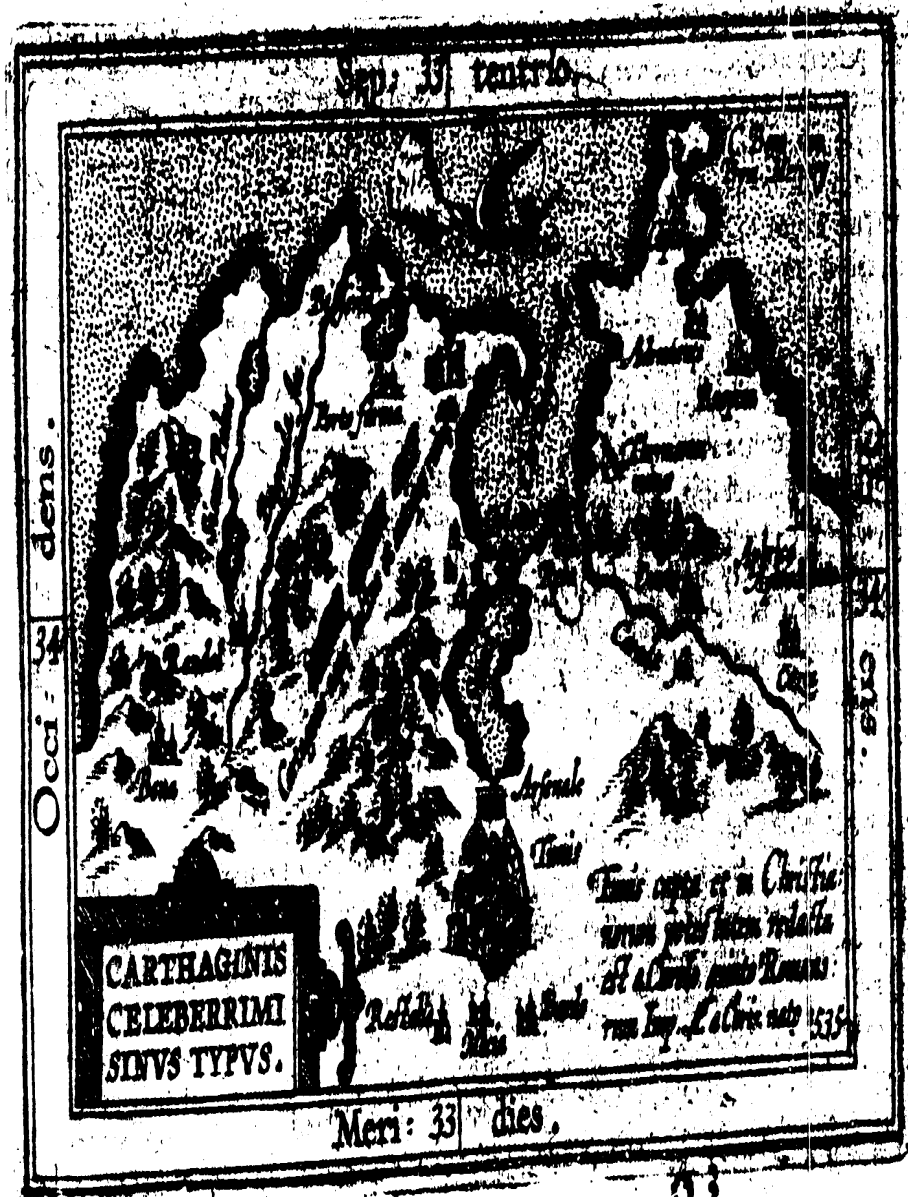


THE PORTE OF CARTHAGE OR TVNIS.

IN this mappe is to be seene the Porte of Tunis, with the auncient ruines of Carthage, famous by her warres and contentions against the Roman empire. *Porto farina* it standes nowe vvhether the auncient Vtica was woonre to stande, whiche nexte vnto Carthage had the seconde place in Africa, there they make a sorte of molte exceeding white salte. *Biserta* is scituated at the mouth of a riuer, it hath a fayre porte, and is aboundant in fische. There are dyuers other places, but Tunis is the cheeffe of all, whiche lyes in a soyle whiche is full of oliue trees, and sowed with flaxe. The Porte of Carthage is of suche forme, that the entraunce therof, is hidden from them that sayle in the mayne sea, by reason that the Promontorie of Cupla, by others called of Mercurye, doeth stretche it selfe verie farre towards the westerne sunne, and finallye bendinge inwards makes another Promontorye, by the auncient wrytters called the promontorye of Apollo; and nowe by the mariners is called *Zafranie*, from whence it is bowed in againe, by a turne lyke the Moone, into the gulfie of Colletta, leauinge the region of the cittye of *Raba* on the lifte hande, whiche is so renowned for her healthfull whote bathes: but on th'other syde it hath the olde ruines of the cittye of Carthage, wherof not any signe of her auncient maiesty is left, vnlesse it be in ruines and some conduicts of water.

THE PORTE OF CARTHAGE OR TVNIS.

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THE EMPIRE OF THE ABISSINES OR OF PRIEST IOHN.

The dominions of Priest Iohn are so greate, that our place is farre to litle to describe the leasse parte therof, there fore we will onely touche some chiefe points. This Priest Iohn (by the Moores called *Ari. labassi*) is one of the greatest Monarchs of the worlde, for his dominions reache from the north vntill Egypte, from the east vntill the redde sea and th' Indian sea, enclosed to the southe by the mountaynes of the Moone, and to the west confines with the kingdomes of *Mari. ngo*, the ryuer Negro, the kingdome of Nubia, and the Nyle, in whiche confines are comprehended Ethiopia, called Trogloditica, with the countreyes where the cinamon growes, and some parte of the inner libia: All whiche prouinces are distinguished by severall names, as in the mappe may be scene. All the inhabitants beinge called Abissines, theyr colour is of an olue tawney, they are Christians, but vse some false ieuish rites, they baptise theyr children 40. dayes after theyr natiuitie, besides they circuncise bothe men and women: also haue theye dyuers monasteries, bothe of men and women, leadinge a very harde lyffe. The comon sorte maye marrye 1000 or three wyues, acordinge to theyr abillitye, and also moreover the libertye of deuorcement. They sheve a booke, distinguished in eight volumes, whiche they affirme to haue bene wyrtten by the congregation of th' Apostells in Ierusalem, the contentes wherof theye obierue verie solemnelye. The nobilitie make a delicate accompte, and esteeme muche of a peece of rawe rovebeeffe, steeped in freshe bloode, they abhorre poe ke. Theyr money are peeces of golde without any stampe, but they valewe them by waighte with some balles of yron, also they vse to barter peper and salte, for other comodities. The tributs whiche they paye, are of suche comodities as the lande yeeldes, as golde, siluer, salte, corne, hydes, iuorie, slaues, and suche lyke. The soile is generallye aboundant in barley, pluste, sugar, hunnye, cotton-woolle, but small store of wheate: oranges, lemons, and citrones growe of themselves: they make no vyne of grapes, except it be in Priest Iohns courte, but theyr drinke is made of barley. Theyr horses are litle and vweake but for burthens they vse mules; they haue mines of golde, siluer, copet, and of iron, but theye vvaunte the skill of digginge of them. The naturall inhabitants of the countrey are rude and inciuille, and altogether ignorant of good customes or artes, they can neither take fishe nor foule, as wantinge skill, nor yet vveaue any cloathe, but clothe themselves in hides. There are subiect vnto the Priest Iohn 70. Kings, besides other Lordes. Also theye esteeme themselves to be defended from a sonne of the Queene of Saba and of Sallomon, called *Melijech*.



BARBARIE AND BILEDVLGERID.

The later vvriters haue deuided Africa into sixe principall partes, vvherof they saye Barbarye is the cheefest and beste, vvhose lenglhte reacheth from the Ocean vntill the confines of Egypte, and the breadthe from the mounte Atlas vnto the Mediteranean sea; and is distinguished into fover Kingdomes or Prouinces, as *Tunis*, *Marroco*, *Fez*, and *Telesine* or *Tremisen*. The discription of *Tunis* vve haue already set forth. The Kingdome of *Marroco* aboundes in madder, hunnye, sugar, oyle, corne, cattell: and theyr goates haire is so fyne, that theye make cloathes therof, the vvhiche seeme to be of silke, and of theyr hydes are made an excelente sorte of shoe leather. The Kingdome of *Fez* contaynes dyuers prouinces and citties, vvherof vve vvill make further relation, the cheefeste is *Fez*, and is the fairest and moste peopled cittie of Barbarye, it hathe 700. Moscheas, and amongelle the reste one, vvhiche is a myle and halfe in rounde, vvhose reuennues amount vnto 200 ducats daylye income: the lande hath boathe mountaynes, hills, and playnes, vvhiche yeelde vvynne, oyle, and corne. The Kingdome of *Tremisen* is very longe, but narrowve, and hathe verye fewe citties, and in this parte the Spaniardes possesseth vvoo places of importance, videlicet *Marsabehir* and *Oran*. *Algier* vvvas sometyme subiecte to this Realme, but since through rebellion it fell in the handes of the Turkes: all Barbarye is generallye fertill in dates, oranges, oliues, figges, and other sortes of frutes. The mountayne of *Atlas* is verye colde, batten, full of vvoodes, couered vvith snovve, but in the playnes there apeare no signe of colde, from this mountayne almoste all the ryuers of Africa haue theyr originall. The people are generalye all tavnney, moores, very sturdye and stronge of bodye. The citticens are skillfull in Architecture, and the mathematicke, and other sciences, as by theyr buildings maye be iudged: theye are goode of nature, (so theye vv ere Christians) vvithout dissimulation, louing the true the, and obseruinge theyr promesses vvith all faithe. Theye are verye ialous of theyr vvuyes; ambitious, greedye, and couetous of vvualthe, and therefore are greate marchauntes: theye are colliericke, proude, and verye hardlye can they forget any iniurye offered them. The countrie svaynes are better, more louinge, and patiente, but so simple that they vvill beleue any incredible fiction, and generallye so ignoraunte, that they esteeme the deuyn thinges to be all naturall operations.

BARBARIE AND BILEDVLGERID.

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THE KINGDOMES OF FEZ AND MAROGVES.

Although that we haue in the discription of *Bledalgerid* in generall also comprehended those twoo kingdomes, yet beeing that the Authour hath thoughte them worthy of a particular mappe, we will also in brecfe set forth our knowledge touchinge the same. These kingdomes take theyr names from the cheefte cities therof, whiche are so named. The cittie of Fez lyeth in the midst of the realme, and it is thought that she was builte about the yeare of our Lorde 716. she is helde for the metropolitan of the realme, and is comonlye called by the name of the courte of all the welte partes: the ryuer enters into the cittie by twoo vvayes, and as soone as it is fallen into the cittie, it partes it selfe into dyuers partes and through cerryayne conduits or pypes, acomodates almoste euerye house, churche, inne, and hospirall, and thereby also is caryed awaye all the filthe of the cittie. There are in this cittie (what of temples, churches, and oratoryes) neere to the number of 700. amongst whiche there are 50. moste statelye temples all furnished with theyr little founayne: The greatest temple or *Moschea* is of suche bignesse, that it contaynes a myle and halffe in rounde, adorned with 31. gates of notable highte. *Marocques* is not at this present as in tyme paste, but is deminished of a boue a thirde part of her circuit, in suche sorte that one can hardlye passe thorough the olde streetes, by reason of the many disordered ruines of houses. In this cittie is to be seene an excelent faire fortresse and a royall Pallace, whiche was builte by the Kinge Mansor, to thende the cittie mighte shewe bigger. *Taradanie* is also an auncient towne, where the Kinge of Fez his lieutenant was vsed to keepe his residence, and in our dayes it hath bene a place of greate trade, there are about 3000 houses. Not farre thence there is another sea towne, called *Messe*, and thereabouts (as some affirme) Ionas was caste on shore out of the whales bellye. In this towne there is a very religious temple, whose ystes and postes in steede of timber are made of whales ribbes.

THE KINGDOMES OF FEZ AND MAROGVES.

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A N
ADDITION TO THE
EPITOMIES
OF ABRAHAM ORTELIVS HIS
LITTEL THEATRE,

Newly corrected, augmented, and adorned with
Geographicall measures,

By
Michel Coignet, Professor of the Mathematick
Arts in the



LIMOSIN.

LIMOGES (the cheeffe cittye of this prouince) is helde, to be one of the mosse auncient and famouslest citties of all Fraunce; her situation is partlye in a vallye, lookinge into the ryuer of Vienne, and towards the towne and church of S. Stephen, whiche is neere vnto it. And partlye, she is situated vpon the syde of a hill, on that parte whiche ioyneth with the towne of S. Martial; shee is farre more longue then broade, her lengthe reachinge northwarde and southwarde, shee is sufficiently guarded with walles, rampiers, bulwarks, and ditches; so that shee neede little respecte any inuasion, verrye abundant in vvater, vvhiche falles downe from a cleere springe, thear standes in the highte of the quaye, the vvhiche nott onely is comodious to the inhabitants for theyr houses, but also makes a faire vvatring place for theyr horses, and more ouer doeth vvash and cleanse theyr streetes. It shoulde seeme, (by the olde foundations of vvalls and rampiers, vvhiche are seene in the vineyardes about the cittie) that the same hath bene farre greater then it is at this presente, and the same also seemes to be mosse probable, for firste the Romains assailed them, and after vvardes the Gothes, as Sidonius Apollinaris vvitnesseth in his discription of the ruinous opugration of the Gothes, done to all the citties of Aquitayne. This cittie hath lykewyse bene mosse miserablie afflicted by the *Frankes* or *Frenche*, after them Charles Martell destroyed her, and brake her downe in many places; and finallye the Englishe broughte her her laste desolation, yett all this notwithstanding shee is in this age esteemed (for her bignesse) to be one of the richest citties of the whole kingdome, vsinge such politicke gouernment in theyr estate, as well in pryuat as particular, that they maye be set forth for an example and a pattern vnto other citties of greater vvorth, though they be of so vvorthye a reputation.

LIMOSIN.



C H A M P A G N E.

TH E cheefe cittye of this Prouince is Troye, her. feeldes are very ferrill and abundant, her resort. and iurisdiction are set amongst the cheefest of all Fraunce, there is the greate and auncient citie of *Rheims*, sometyme mother vnto all the Belgicke prouinces, as Caesar in his Comentaries of the Gallicke warres doeth wittnesse. There is moreouer Bar vpon the Seine, the Bishopricke of *Mussy*, *Ferté* vpon the Aube, *Nogent*, &c. Touchinge the name of this Prouince Champagne, it is but newe, beeinge that the auncient writers doe make little mention thereof, and therefore is to be presumed, that it was called by some other name: for the inhabitants of the cheefe and particular cittyes are renowned, as the *Tricassins*, those of *Troye*, those of *Rheims*, *Rheims*, *Meuse*, and *Meux*, with dyuers others, and this vntill particular Lordships haue bene raysed in Gallia, and that thereby the Prouinces haue bene called by newe names, and accordinge to the pleasures of the Dukes, Earles, and other comaunders. This Prouince is so called (as mooste cheme) by reason of the playne champayne grounde, wherein it lyeth.

C H A M P A G N E.



T O V R R A Y N E.

That this Prouince is not of the largest, is caused by the neerenesse and neighbour-
 heede of many other prouinces, that lye neere vnto it, to wit, to the west it hathe
Anjou, to the southe lyeth *Poitou* and *Berry*, to east they haue *Blaisois* or the territorie
 of *Blays*, and to the Northele *Mans*. The cheeffe cittie is *Tours*, the whiche (as well for
 the frutefullnesse of the feeldes (by them not vnderferuedlie called the gardins and
 delights for Kings,) as also for theyr excelent politicke forme of comon wealthe, and
 the indultye of the citticens, whiche are greatelye geuen to marchandize) is one of the
 moste worthyest and opulenteeste citties of this kingdome. They haue by theyr labou-
 ringe wits attayned to the perfecte knowledge of makinge of *Taffeties*, the whiche
 theye weaue so fyne and stronge, as *Italye* yeeldes no better nor fynes then theirs. To
 the eastwarde of *Tours* lyeth *Amboisse*, seated vpon the ryuer *Loyre*, in a scituation so ex-
 ceedinge pleasaunt, and in an ayre so pure and healtfull, that it hath many tymes
 intyzed the Kings thether for theyr priuate recreations. Then is there the cittie of
Mont Richarde, seated in playne, on th'one syde fortified with rocks and forests, and to
 th'other syde she is enuironed with moste faire delectable feeldes, meddowes, and pa-
 stures, without the cittie are dyuers houses vnder the grounde, and ouer them are fayre
 vineyardes and pleasaunt gardins. *Loches* vpon the ryuer *Idra* hath a castell almost in-
 comparable, if that the delightfulness, greatenesse, prouission, and scituation, of suche
 a place maye make it admirable, for the seate is moste inuincible, as well for the skill
 and arte of men whiche is vsed in it, as also for that the place of nature is suche. There
 are more ouer *Pauvray*, *Chattillon*, *Cormery*, *Beauslieu*, &c. of all whiche *Belleforest* makes
 moste ample discription.

T O V R R A Y N E.



THE TERRITORYE OF BLAIS.

His territorie maye with reason vaunte it selfe, and saye, that there are founde but fewe lyke vnto it. As for the fertilitye of wheate, and other grayne, whiche are requisite and needfull for the vse and noriture of humane lyffe: this territorie of Blais shall geue place to no Prouince, the same is full of woodes, forests, vineyardes, ryuers, brooks, chanelis, and fountaynes, whereby the soyle reaceaues a moiste fertill fanelle; and the temperaunce of the heate on the hill sydes, whiche are neere the cittie, doeth the better nourishe the vynes: so that participatinge of the comodities of the cuntryes of Beause and Sologne, she there in surpasseth them boathe, for she is not lesse plentifull in wheate then is Beause, and as for wyne, frutes, and waters, she surpassest them farre: she hath the plaissance comon with Sologne, from whiche although she be seperated onely by the course of the ryuer Loyre, yet in her fertillitye she doeth not fynde any hindraunces by her sandes, and therefore this parte of Beause, wherein the cittie of Blais is seated, oweth her that parte whiche is more abundant in woods and waters, then the other, and lykewyse that parte of Soloigne, whiche looketh towards her, oweth her also those partes, whiche are more fertill then the others. Amongest the greate singularities of this Blesian prouince there is one of note, wherof fewe lyke shall be founde in the whole realme, whiche is, that betweene the citie of Blais and Orchesie, whiche is called Lemnie, there is a myne of the selfe same force, vertue, and proprietye, as is the myne of Lemnie it selfe.

THE TERRITORYE OF BLAIS.



LE MANS, OR LE MAINE, OR LES MANSEAVX.

THis countrie (saith *Belleforest*) beeing adorned with manye verye faire and delightfull woods, is more fit for huntinge sportes, and to feede cattell, then to be tilled and plowed, in suche sorte that there in is founde a soyle boath fertill and barren, and the Mans-
aux or inhabitants loue rather to hunte then to plante vvines or plowe theyr grounde, nor that they are in any wante, for in some places they haue suche store of vineyardes, and suche plentye of corne, that neither Anjou nor Tourrayne doeth surpasse them. But the same is but in some places, by reason where of the inhabitants are greatlye genen to labour, and to ingenious and industrious deuises, wherein they exceede theyr neighbours, for they are sharpe witted, not deceitfull, nor lyars, but verye goodde rulers of families, and are verye wel aduised and circumspect in all theyr actions. The cheefste cittie is called *le Mans*, builded on as good a place as (perhaps) can be founde in Fraunce, greate and populous, as is affirmed by *Theuet*: She is bedewed and moistened by the riuers *Haigne*, *Orne*, and *Sarte*, the whiche also w^{ash} her walles, passinge alongest to *Pont Noyen*, *Alaxie*, and *S. Iohn du bois*, and so to the aunce house of *Mallicorne*. There are other little townes, as *Fresnay*, *Mayette*, *Chasteau du loir*, *Champenay*, *S. Aignan*, *Beneftable*, and suche others. *Theuet*, *Belleforest*, and *Cenalis*, haue discribed all these places att large, and amongst other things vve haue thought not vnmeet, to set downe a vvorthye matter, vvliche he vvriteth eyther touchinge a riuer of *Sarta* or some lake and thus he saithe: When *Sarta* comes to *Pont Noyen*, and so downe to the towne of *Mallicorne*, then howe plentifull and happillye abundant the same is in fishe, is to be gathered by a carpe, vvliche accidentalye vvas taken in a net, vvhole lengthe vvas of a yarde, and the tounge of this fishe (if the comon renoune be credible) vvayed sixe poundes, the vvliche lyke vvysse is vvitnessed by the Episcopall monument, engrauen on the Palatynne house. It is more ouer reported, that neere vnto this place about the quarters of *Sagoyne*, there is a moste deepe lake, vvherin also are taken carpes of admirable greatnesse, yea suche that vvith one of them a meane familye maye bereleeued the course of a vvhole yeeke.

LE MANS, OR LE MAINE, OR LES MANSEAVX.



LANGVEDOCK.

Cæſar and Plinie doe comprehend this parte of Gallia or Fraunce vnder the name of Prouince, whiche in former tyme was called *Narbonia* and *Brachata*, and Petrarke affirms that the kingdome of Arles was ſometime called Prouince. As for their limitrophian regions they haue to weſte, that whiche is called Languedoc, to the northe the Dolphinate, eaſtwarde Piemont, and to the ſouth the mediteranean ſea and the Iles of Stechades. This Regiō hath alwayes bene helde to be the moſte fertileſt of all Fraunce, and ſhe is reputed for no leſſe vntill this daye, for therein growe all thoſe ſortes of frutes whiche growe in Italie. As for the vntilled and vnhusbanded groundes of this cuntry, although they be not forced by arte, yet are they not altogether fruteleſſe, for they are couered and adorned with myrtles, iuniper, roſemarie, and other ſweete and odoriferous trees; as alſo the palme trees, whiche yeelde ſo goode frute, that they maye be equaled vnto thoſe of Affrica and Barbarie. And (as Belleforeſt ſayes) the lande nowe yeeldes ſugar, and alſo that neere vnto the towne of *Yeres* manna is gathered. There is alſo aboundance of ryce, and the oliues are better in this prouince, then in any other parte of Europe. The cheefe citties are *Marſeilles*, whiche (as Cæſar in his viſte booke of the warres of Gallia affirms) hath ſometime bene a Colonie, and habitation of the *Phœcenian* Greekes. *Arles* lyeth vpon the Rhofne: The other citties and townes are *Tolon*, *Episcopale*, *Cauaillon*, *Bres*, *Ciſſeron*, &c. In the neighbour Ilands the *Stechades*, *Abora*, and *Liguria* doeth growe perfect goode corall.

LANGVEDOCK.



THE ILE OF FRAVNCE.

THe Ile of Fraunce (as in some ould frenche recordes is founde) reacheth from the cirtie of S. Denis vntill *Rossi* and *Montmerency*, whereby therein is comprehended all the lande, whiche lyeth within the windinge course of the Seyne and of the other ryuers, whiche one waye are towards Normandie, and thother waye lye towards Picardye, and was called by the name of th'ile of Fraunce (as Theuer witnesseth) by reason that the Francks or Frenche cominge out of Germanye did there firste holde there seats, and that therein theyr Dukes did firste receaue the royall title of Kings: and also because that the ryuers of Marne, Seyne, and Isare doe verye neere enuironne and close this cuntrye in, although that (all) the groundes, that are enclosed within theyse ryuers, doe not appartayne vnto this ile, but onely those whiche lye neereft vnto Paris. And I belecue that this diuision was made, when the sonnes of *Clouis* partinge and diuidinge the kingdome amongst themselves, they limited the empire, and he who was resident in Paris, was called Kinge of Fraunce, and none other. But at this tyme there is no regarde taken to this deuision, for that some townes of Picardie and Brie are comprehended in the same ile. But let vs heare the aduise of Belleforest: after the decease of the greate Kinge *Clouis* there hath bene inuented a newe forme of deuision of Gallia, for of one Kinge there haue bene created dyuers kinges, but he onely was called Kinge that was resident in Paris. VWherebye is to be seene, that the ile of Fraunce is the auncient domayne of the kinges, howbeit the same was begunne to be neglected by the race of *Pipin*, yet afterwarde they tooke the signerie and cuntrye of Paris in steed of theyr heritage, be whome the vniuersall crowne of Fraunce hath bene successiue possesed.

THE ILE OF FRAVNCE.



THE DELPHINATE.

THIS Prouince is variable of aspecte, for in some places she is frutefull of corne and wine, and other some she is barren, yet not altogether so frutelesse, but that she barre- nelt places yeelde greate plentie of chesnuts. But let vs speake in particular, thereby to yeelde more cōtent, and satisfaction to the reader. This Prouince of Dauphine or Delphinatē, so called because that (as heere in Englande the firste male Prince borne is intituled Prince of Wales) so in Fraunce the Kings first borne is called the Prince Dolphin after the name of this prouince, wherof he beares the title of Prince. It is distinguished into the Superiour (whose cheefe citties at this tyme are *Ambriū* and *Valence*) and in Inferiour, whose cheefe citties are *Grenoble*, where the courte of Parliament is helde, and *Vienne*, wherof *Claudian Marmercus* was bishop, whose moste learned writtings touchinge the estate of the soule are yet extant; not farre from *Vienne* is *Lions*, seated vpon the confluence of the *Rhofne* and the *Soane*, this cittie was by *Strabo* iudged to be the noblest and moste populous cittie of Fraunce next to *Narbona*. Th'inhabitants of this Prouince haue in formertymes bene verie iealous of theyr freedome and libertye, whiche they haue defended them vvith the effusion of theyr deereft bloodes, they haue bene constant in the vvarres, gouerninge their entreprises vvith sure groundes: they are sparinge of theyr goodes and faculties, howbeit there be some that are verie inciuill and barbarous, but those indeede are the countrie people, whose grosse and vnnurtured braynes can not conceiue nor lyke of the cittie ciuillitye and humanitye. As for theyr citicens, they are of a very curious kinde, and affable inclination, and of spirite capable of all sciences, and aboue all other theye are moste curious in the Mathematicke arte, greate searchers of naturall thinges, moste discreete and seemelie speakers, sociable not speakinge out of compasse, but contayne them selues within the rules of reason, and aboue all other vices theye moste hate dissimulation.



THE DELPHINATE.

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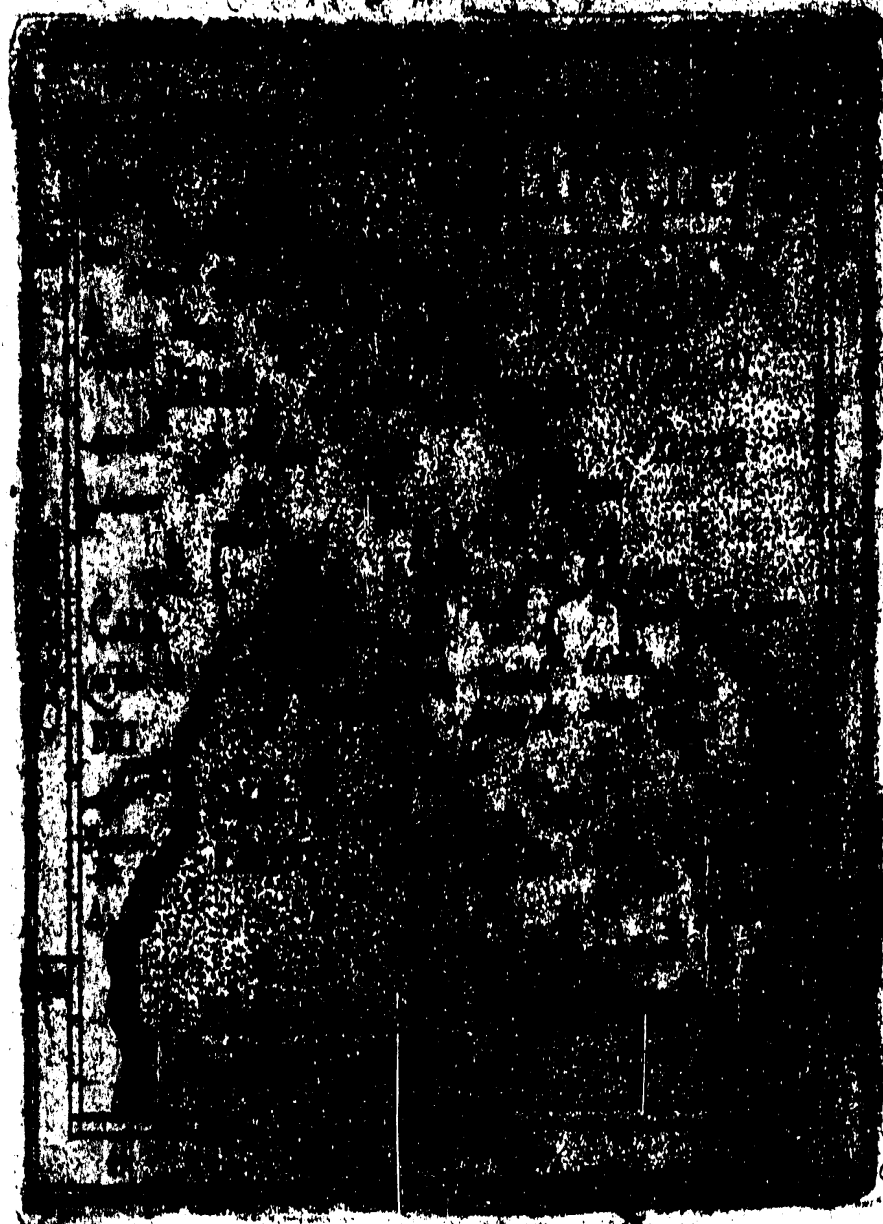


The magnificence state and largeness of the citie of Florence hath deserved, to be held and reputed the chiefe citie of Tuscany, for her seate she is not onely scituated in the middelt, but also in the inwarddest place of all Italye. Her bignesse is shewed in that she contayneth 44. parishes, and 70. monasteries, as vvell of men as vvomen, besydes an infinite number of Churches, hospitals, and chappelles, vvherof this gallant citie is replenished. The Duke Alexander de Medicis, nephewe vnto Pope Clement the seauenthe, caused a forte to be builde vvithin the same, vvhiche is accompted to be the strongest place of Italye, and surely the name of Florence vvas not geuen vnto her vvithout greate reason, for she maye very vvell be esteemed the flower of all the cittyes of Italye. The auncient Authours, as Tacitus, Procopius, and Agathias make greate mention of her in theyr vvrytings, yet molte of them differ in opinion of her firste originale, for *Leonarde Arent* affirmes, that she vvas first builde by the souldiours of *Lucius Sylla*, Dictatour of Rome, *Raphael Volaterran* saith that she vvas founded by dyuers inhabitants of sondrye nations, and that sence she vvas by *Caius Caesar*, *Marc. Antonye*, and *Marcus Lepidus* made a Roman collonye. But *Albert Leander* declares these thinges more at large in his relation of Italye. The yeare of the natiuite of our Lorde and Sauour Christe 1570. in February Pope Pius the fiste did crowne Cosmo de Medicis in the courte Royal of Rome, vvith the tytle of greate Duke of the Florentines, and inuested all his successours vvith the same dignitye, in vvhole crowne he vvoulde needes haue these vvordes to be vvrinten.

Pius V. Pontifex Max. ob eximiam dilectionem, & Catholice Religionis Zelum, precipuumque iustitie studium, donauit.



THis Province (for as much as belongeth vnto the situation of the groundes) enioyeth a moste temperate parte of the worlde. The graines, frutes, and rootes, vvhiche growe therein, are perfect goode, and this countreyes oates maye contende in goodnesse vwith the barley of other countreyes, and in lyke sorte theyr barley maye be compared vnto the wheate of other places. Theyr muskemellons and lemons are there more sauorye and healthfull then in any other place: and theyr hearbes, vvhiche are applyed to the vse of physicke, are aboue all others of greate efficacye. The ayre is moste sounde and vvholsome, neither is the soyle drye nor muddye: yet all these perfections seeme to be crossed vwith some inconueniences, for in this countrie nature produceth a moste hurtfull and noysome kynde of Spiders, vvhose venome is onely auoyded and driuen a vwaye vwith the sounde of phisses and drums. There are also a kynde of serpents and caterpillers, vvhiche infecte all thinges vwith theyr touche. In former tymes the citties of this prouince were and are yet for the moste parte standinge. *Taranto*, situated betweene twoo seas in forme of a longe llande, very plentiful in fishe, and for her situation she is thought to be altogether inuincible. *Callipoli* is a cittie situated on the latter promontorie, vvhiche stretches hit selfe forwarde into the sea, but vwith such a narrowe passage, as in some places the vvaggons can hardlye passe to it: she is fortified rounde about vwith rocks, and vvell prouided vwith all millitarye munition, vnto vvhiche there is but one entraunce, vvhiche is to the lande-vwarde, vwhere they haue builde a very stronge castell. *Otranto*, by her meritt hath deserved the name of Metropolitan of all this prouince, she hath had an auncient continuall good repute, boath of her antiquitye, the faithfulness of her citticens, and of theyr greate courage: she hath a good porte, but yet not very sure for the Northerne-vvindes, she hath some tyme flourished, but as nowe she is almost quite attroyed to the earthe. *Brundisium* is a cittie knowne and renowned to moste men by her name, her porte is fayre, stronge, and safe, closed vwith twoo chaynes and twoo towres, and ouervvardiye fortified vwith rocks and isles of boath sides: this cittie was sometyme very populous, but at this tyme shee lyeth almoste vvasite and disinhabited.



ISLANDE.

THis Ile containes a hundreth Germane leagues, for the moſte parte ſhee is hillye and vnhusbanded, eſpeciallye towards the norther parts, by reaſon of the bitter and ſharpe blaſts of the winde called *Circius*, the whiche (as *Glaus* reporteth) ſuffreth not the younge trees to riſe nor proſper. This ile is ſubiectione to the kingdome of Norway, and therefore the Kinge of Danemarcke (who is Kinge of Norway) yearlye ſendeth a Gouernour thether. Shee is deuided into foure partes, diſtinguiſhed accordinge to the ſower partes of the worlde, to wit, *Veſtfordung*, *Auſtendung*, *Nordendung*, and *Smalendung*, as if we ſhoulde ſaye, the eaſt quarter, the weſt, northe, and ſouth quarters. Shee is moreouer deuided into two cathedrall Biſhopricks, *Schalhel* and *Hela*: ſhe is vnſurniſhed of coyne and cities, for the mountaynes ſerue for theiſe cities, and theiſe fountaynes are theiſe delights and delicacies, and in ſteede of timber (whiche they wante) the inhabitants builde theiſe houſes with fiſhes bones, they ſpeake the Cimbricke or olde German tongue, yet theiſe ſoile is ſo excelent and fructifull in graſſe for paſtures, that theiſe are forced oftentimes to dryue awaye theiſe cattell, for feare theiſe ſhoulde be choaked and ſmothered by exceſſe. There are diuers nations whiche haunte this ile, and conuaye from thence certayne clothes, whiche theiſe call *Vatman*, *Briſtſtone*, *Stockfiſhe*, diuers kindes of cattell, butter, ſome quantitie wooles, wilde beaſtes, ſkinnes, foxes, white falcons, haukes, and rauens, beares, and white hares, with diuers other thinges of lykenature. In this ile is the vnderfull mountayne of *Hela*, whiche burneth continuallye. Alſo there is a fountayne, whole ſmoke vapour doeth ſubuerſe the naturall origine of any thinge what ſoeuer, and alſo what ſoeuer is expoſed to the exhalation of this ſmoake, is transformed into a hardeneſſe of ſtony nature, therof reſtinge nought but the former ſhape.

ISLANDE.



THE ILE OF IAPAN.

The lengthe of this Ile containes almoste 200. leagues, but the breadthe is nothinge answerable thereto, for insome places the breadthe containes not aboute tenne leagues, and at the moste not aboute thirtie; and touchinge the circuit thereof, there is no certayntye written of it. The lande for the greater parte is colde, and not verie frutefull, but the ayre acordinge to the season is healthfull. In September they reape theyr ryce, (vvhiche is a comon foode vnto all) and in some places they cut downe theyre come in Maye, wherof they doe not make bread as we vse, but vse a kinde of porredge by the Italians name *Potenta*. They knowe not what butter meanes, neither vse they any oyle, but onlie the greasse which is caste on the sea side by the whales. For theyr light they vse to burne fagats, and in some places strawe; theye couer theyr floores with cleane mattes lyke vnto quilts, and thereon also sleepe, layinge a blocke or a stone vnder theyr heads, and thereon also they eate theyr meate, sittinge vpon theyr legges, and leaninge vpon theyr knees. When they entre into theyr eatinge roumes, they pull of theyr shoes, for not defylinge of the floore. The meaner sorte liue towards the sea side, feedinge vpon hearbes, ryce, and fishe. The richer sorte make theyr banquets with greate pompe, and euery one of the inuited guests hath his seuerall table aparte of the highte of a palme, made of cedar or of pynetree, without linnen or clothes, but yet often they are chaunged with diuersitie of cates. They haue greate churches, and sumptuous monasteries, as vvell of vvomen as of men. They vse masters in Religion by them called *Bonsij*, amongst theyr moste deuoted and respected gods they haue *Adama* and *Xaca*, (as they call them) but they haue others which they call *Fotos*, from the whiche they expecte the frutes of the lyffe to come.

THE ILE OF IAPAN.

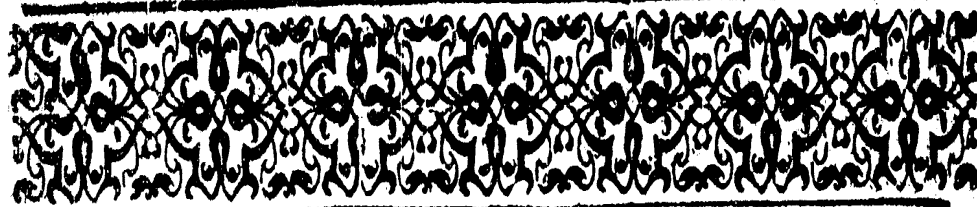


ROMANIA.

That region whiche nowe is called *Romania*, was by the auncient wryters called *Thracia*, and was at that tyme very large, to th'easte she borders vpon the Euxinian sea and vpon the Propontide, to the southe shee is limited by the Egean sea, to the vveste shee hath Macedonia and Hungarye, and to the northe the mountayne *Hemus* and the *Messies*. This region is neither plaisant in ayre nor in the soile, and (those places excepted whiche are neere the sea) shee is very colde and barren. *Ptolome* doeth deuide hir into 14. prouinces or Lordships, to witt, the *Danubieticke*, *Bennicke*, *Bessicke*, *Cenicke*, *Celeticke*, *Corpialicke*, *Droffick*, *Medick*, *Samaike*, *Sapaicke*, *Sardicke*, *Selletick*, *Yrbaine*, and *Vlbesick*. The after-ages have distinguished the same in six Prouinces, *Europe*, *Hemimont*, the *seconde Mesie*, (whiche is the Inferiour) *Rhodope*, *Scythia*, and *Thrace*. And since shee hath bene called by one name *Romania*, for so is shee generallye called att this presente, howbeit indeede that towarde *Byzance* shee is by the Turkes called *Gallatia*, there, vvhether the litle towne of *Galata* standeth, by vs called *Pera*. The cheeffe and moste renouyned mountaynes of this Region are *Heme*, *Rhodope*, *Orbele*, *Pangee*, and others, the ryuers (as manye esteeme) are *Hebra*, *Nessa*, *Melas*, and *Strymon*, yet other ascribe this last ryuer vnto Macedonia, the moste famous and cheeffest cittyes are *Abdera*, *Apollonia*, *Phinopolis*, *Philipolis*, and the twoo *Nicopoles*, *Hadrianopolis*, *Selibria*, *Debelta*, *Heraclea*, *Lyfimachia*, and *Byzance*, vvhich hath famous euer since the tyme of her foundation by *Byza*, and beeing amplified and enlarged by th'Emperour *Constantine*, was called by the name of *Constantinople*, and by an abreuiaed and corrupted worde *Stäbol*. This citie in dignitie hath alwayes vntill this presente helde the first place, and *Hadrianopolis* the seconde, vnto this prouince is lyke vvyse and ioyned the Peninsula surnamed *Thrace*, vvhetherin are the citties of *Callipolis* and *Sesse*, vvhich is so muche mentioned in the loue of *Leander*. There are in the aboute named seas dyuers neighbouring Iles, vvhetherof some are of importance, and are at large descrybed by dyuers Authours Amongest other, *Peeter Gylles* hath verye carefullye descrybed the scituation of *Constantinople*. Some woulde esteeme that this citie hath a fatall scituation, and builde to be a heade of kingdomes as hauinge sometymes bene called newe Rome, as nowe also the Region is called *Romania*, vvhether vpon the Poet *Tibullus* did singe this verse: *Roma tuum nomen terris fatale regendis*, whiche is: Rome they name is fatall in gouernment of landes.

ROMANIA.





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